DISPATCH

S E C R E T

PROCESSING ACTION
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MICROFILM

TO: Chief, Western Hemisphere Division
INFO: Chief, European Division
Chief of Station, WH/Miami

FROM: Chief of Station, Madrid

SUBJECT: [redacted] Cuban Medical Personalities, Pro and Anti-Castro

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

MICROFILMED JUN 3 1970 DOC. MICRO. SER.

References: A. MADRID 0937
B. WH/MIAMI 7277
C. DIRECTOR 029809

1. The following was prepared by [redacted]

2. The information below was acquired through interrogation of CC-4276, Mario Enrique Eugenio M A R T I N E Z Delgado, M.D., a Cuban refugee and former resident of Havana City who left Cuba on 22 December 1969. Subsource is a medical doctor who was employed at Havana Psychiatric Hospital (Mazorra) from 1959 to December 1969.

a. Dr Jose Angel *B U S T A M A N T E O'Leary (201-022396), Psychiatrist, studied medicine at Havana University in the same class as subsource's father-in-law, Dr. Enrique C A S U S O Casuso, M.D., employed as an orthopedic surgeon at the Havana Psychiatric Hospital. According to subsource's father-in-law, Subject was very active politically during his university studies; he belonged to the Student Left Wing (Ala Izquierda Estudiantil) at Havana University, which organization followed PSP directives. When Subject had completed his medical studies, he directed his political activities at the National Medical College and controlled the College for several years prior to 1959, during which years he was able to select the presidents of the College.

Distribution:
2 - C/WHD
2 - C/EUR
2 - COS, WH/Miami

....continued

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CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
	OSMA - 26227	20 May 1970
	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER
201-022396	S E C R E T	65-6-38/4

b. Subject is President or Director of the Neurophysiology Institute (formerly Higher Nervous Activity Institute), Academy of Sciences; subsource thinks that Subject is also Professor of Medical Psychology at Havana University. Subject is a very well trained psychiatrist and has always enjoyed great prestige as such; nevertheless, he has always been reputed to have very low morals, and in medical circles is "famous" as a woman chaser. He is widely reputed to attempt to seduce his female patients and his colleagues' wives. Major Bernabe O R D A Z , Director of Havana Psychiatric Hospital, considers Subject to be a vulgar political schemer utterly lacking in personal prestige among Cuban "new" Communists; Ordaz has stated that he considers that Subject wants to control Cuban psychiatric practice for his own personal benefit.

c. When Castro took power, Subject surprisingly abandoned the Immediate Action medical doctors' party and joined the recently organized Revolutionary Medical Party; Ordaz did not join this party until 1960. In medical circles, Subject is reputed to collaborate with the DSE in brain-washing activities, but subsource had never seen any direct indications of such collaboration.

d. Dr. Armando *D E C O R D O V A , Psychiatrist, employed as a professor at Havana University, is a good psychiatrist about 70 years old who has always been a leftist but is not the type of immoral person that Bustamante is. De Cordoba and Bustamante travel together to almost all the psychiatric congresses held abroad; according to Major Bernabe Ordaz, the two of them would like to take over the Havana Psychiatric Hospital, and base their desire on the fact that Ordaz is not a psychiatrist. In subsource's opinion, they will never be successful in replacing Ordaz, because Ordaz enjoys the backing of both Fidel Castro and Celia Sanchez, who are good friends of his.

e. Subsource has known a Dr. Edmundo G U T I E R R E Z Agramonte, Psychiatrist, since 1959; Gutierrez is Director of the magazine of Havana Psychiatric Hospital and attends psychiatric congresses held abroad. He is a competent psychiatrist and has an office located on Calle 23, corner of Calle 18, Vedado, Havana City. In subsource's opinion, he is antiregime although he speaks in favor of the regime when with proregime persons, and against the regime when with antiregime persons. He does not belong to the PCC cell at the hospital and is not a militiaman. In an assembly held at the hospital in 1969 with the express purpose of increasing the number of members of the PCC cell, no one proposed Gutierrez as a possible aspirant. Gutierrez is about 50 years old and was married about February 1969

f. Dr. M I G N A G A R A Y, whose first name subsource thinks is Ruben, worked at Havana Psychiatric Hospital (formerly Mazorra) prior to 1959. He is proregime but not an extremist, and does not appear to be "willing to die for the regime". Mignagaray was proposed as an aspirant to the PCC cell at the Hospital, in an assembly held in 1969, but stated that he had a defect consisting in the fact that he was in love. Subsource did not know whether he was accepted as an aspirant. In mid-December 1969, Dr. Cristino Cabello, employed as a psychiatrist at Havana Psychiatric Hospital, told subsource that Mignagaray had told him that he (Cabello) would have to take over Mignagaray's ward because he was going abroad to attend a psychiatric congress; subsource could give no further information on the congress or Mignagaray's date of departure. Mignagaray is described as a light-skinned mulatto, about 5'9" tall, weight about 160 pounds, 60-65 years old, brown eyes, greying hair, married; subsource thought he had three children.

g. Dr. Lino Bernabe F E R N A N D E Z Martinez, Psychiatrist, joined the anti-Castro counterrevolutionary forces in the Escambray mountains a few months before the Playa Giron invasion; he was arrested shortly before said invasion and sentenced to 30 years in prison. Subsource had met him when both were students at Belen High School; their friendship continued at Havana University, when both were members of the Havana University Catholic Group, and later as members of the Movement for the Recuperation of the Revolution (MRR). Subsource took leave of Fernandez the day that the latter joined the anti-Castro counterrevolutionaries, and never saw him again. When subsource visited his brother-in-law, Enrique Casuso, held first on the Isle of Pines, then at La Cabana and later at the Guanajay Jail, he habitually asked for news of Dr. Fernandez; the information he received made him believe that Fernandez is one of the most respected prisoners because of his bravery and equilibrium. Fernandez was mentioned as an example of integrity. Other prisoners such as Dr. Andres C A O, Juan B U S T A M A N T E, and Antonio G A R C I A told subsource that Fernandez' attitude had not varied. Fernandez' wife, Emilia L U Z A R R A G A, who frequently visited subsource professionally (subsource was her psychiatrist), also told subsource that Fernandez' attitude was firmly antiregime; Luzarraga is also antiregime.

h. Vicky A N D R I A L, a friend of Emilia Luzarraga's who sometimes accompanied her on her visits to subsource, is married to Dr. Armando Z A L D I V A R Pita, M.D., aka "Manduco", who is incarcerated at the Guanajay Jail. Subsource thought that he had been in jail since before the Playa Giron invasion; he had belonged to both the Havana University Catholic Group and the MRR. Subsource's brother-in-law, Enrique Casuso, and Vicky Andrial both told subsource that Dr. Zaldivar continued to be unyielding in his antiregime attitude.

i. Vicky Andrial lives in Miramar, Havana, with Iliana A R A N G O , the wife of Rino P U I G , imprisoned at La Cabana since 1961; subsource did not know the length of Puig's sentence but did know that he had refused to accept "rehabilitation". Andrial works at the Canadian Embassy in Havana. Arango also works at an embassy in Havana, but subsource did not know which. Both Andrial and Arango are anti-regime and teach the catechism to children at Reina Church, Havana City.

3. Further questions on members of MARTINEZ' wife's family, per References B and C, are being asked and answers will be forwarded when available.

[redacted]

staff employee

14-00000

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1. C/WH C/SA		30 [illegible]			
3.					
4. [illegible]/CO		3 APR 1970			1-3: [illegible]
5.					
6. C/[illegible]/IBS					
[redacted]					
9.					
10.					
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13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17. RID/FI					

FILE TITLE

SPACE REQUEST | ABSTRACT X | INDEX

FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)
201-022396

DOCUMENT DATE | DOCUMENT NUMBER

14-00000

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION	PROCESSING ACTION
SECRET	MARKED FOR INDEXING
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	MICROFILM

TO: Chief, Western Hemisphere Division
INFO: Chief of Station, WH/Miami
DO Base/Chicago; Chief, DO
FROM: Chief of Station, Madrid
[redacted] (Debriefing Center)
SUBJECT: Cuban Doctor Possibly Involved with Ransom Cases

Debriefing Center

1. For your information and possible investigation, [redacted] debriefing of Jose Francisco BOTET Carrion, DPOB: 14 April 1938, Havana, Cuba, engineering technician who arrived as a refugee in Spain on 30 January 1970, produced the following story:

> During the first two weeks of January 1970, Source's father, Jose F. BOTET who still is in Cuba, told him that he had met in Havana a Dr. MOLINA who was a physician who has been residing in Chicago, Illinois for the past 20 years. MOLINA told Source's father that he had come to Cuba to see the psychiatrist BUSTAMANTE (Jose BUSTAMANTE O'Leary, 201-022396 ?) who Havana rumors said has been involved in helping, some way or other, Cuban political prisoners in La Cabana. BOTET's father recalled that MOLINA had a brother who was just finishing a prison term (he supposed for counterrevolutionary activities) and guessed that MOLINA's visit was related to this fact. MOLINA would not confirm this, nor did he reveal what means he used to enter Cuba. At the time of Source's departure, 29 April 1970, MOLINA was still in Havana. Unfortunately, Source could not recall MOLINA's full name, but remembers having seen him briefly in New York in 1961. MOLINA is age 63/64, white, 5'8" tall, 170 lbs.

2. In view of the growing number of cases involving attempts to ransom Cuban political prisoners, it may be that MOLINA is playing an active role in the release of his brother and possibly others. If the BUSTAMANTE concerned is BUSTAMANTE O'Leary, the trusted headshrinker of the regime, then this report may indicate that he is cooperating, with or without regime knowledge, in obtaining the release of certain political prisoners.

Distribution:
2 - C/WHD
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2 - C/DO

[redacted]

CROSS REFERENCE TO

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
OSMA - 26188	24 April 1970
CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER
SECRET	19-6-136/3

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INDEX ☐ YES ☐ NO

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BY: AT: Z

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☐ FILE RID ☐ RETURN TO BRANCH

ACTION UNIT: WH 8 | INFO: FILE, VR. RI/AN, EUR 6, CI/OPS

ACTION NO. 066

S E C R E T 211957Z OCT 69 CITE WH/MIAMI 5551 [redacted] ACTING)

MADRID, MEXICO CITY INFO DIRECTOR
TYPIC

REF: OSMA-2559 (NOT FORWARDED MEXICO CITY)

21 Oct 69 IN 70170

1. REF BACKGROUND INFO ON AND ASSESSMENT OF SUBJ OF 201-22396 MOST INTERESTING. SINCE THIS, COUPLED WITH PAST INFO DEVELOPED ON SUBJ, WOULD APPEAR MAKE HIM INTERESTING RECRUITMENT CANDIDATE, SUGGEST HE BE WATCHLISTED BY ADDRESSEES. NOTICE FROM MADRID-9144 (IN 13730) SUBJ TRAVELLED TO MADRID AS LATE AS JULY 1969.

2. FOR MEXICO: REF ASSESSMENT OF SUBJ, PROVIDED BY COLLEAGUE WHO LEFT CUBA MARCH 1969, SAID SUBJ "WOULD BE WILLING TO ACCEPT OFFER AND WOULD TAKE BAIT IF GIVEN HALF CHANCE." DOES [redacted] STILL ACT AS MAIL CHANNEL FOR SUBJ AS PER MEXICO CITY-3806? (IN 12763) (DEC. '67)

3. FILE: 201-22396.

S E C R E T

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1. C/WH/C/				S
2. [redacted]				
3. [redacted]		21 Oct		
4. [redacted]				
5.				
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7. WH/SAO/ [redacted]		31/10/		
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15.				
16.				
17. RID/FI				

MICROFILMED
OCT 17 1969
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Don't have a house voice ... rue.

— All yours [redacted]

FILE TITLE

TRACE REQUEST | ABSTRACT | INDEX

FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)

201 - 2396

DOCUMENT NUMBER

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

PROCESSING ACTION: MARKED FOR INDEXING | NO INDEXING REQUIRED | ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING | MICROFILM

TO: Chief, Western Hemisphere Division
INFO: Chief, European Division
Chief of Station, WH/Miami

FROM: Chief of Station, Madrid

SUBJECT: [redacted]/Operational - Information on Dr. Jose BUSTAMENTE O'Leary, Psychiatrist (201-022396)

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Reference: DIRECTOR 27502

MICROFILMED
OCT 17 1969
DOC. MICRO. SER.

1. The following was prepared by [redacted]

2. The information below was acquired through [redacted] interrogation of CC-4033, Dr. Hector WILTZ Lancis, a Cuban refugee and former resident of Nuevo Vedado, Habana, who left Cuba on 19 March 1969 and has been a professional colleague of Subject for many years.

a. Dr. Jose *BUSTAMENTE O'Leary, psychiatrist, was brought up by his aunts; he does not know the identity of his mother. He, together with Raul Roa, Justo Carrillo, and others, comes from the ranks of the left wing of the student movement: he joined the Communist Party of Cuba in 1938 and, in 1944, supported presidential candidate Dr. Carlos Saladrigas in the presidential elections held that year. When Dr. Grau was elected President, Subject concentrated on his professional activities, earning considerable prestige and acquiring a good practice, while maintaining his political relationships with senators, colonos, etc. In 1952, the year of the coup d'etat, Dr. Bustamente had such friendly relations with both presidential candidates that, if the general elections scheduled for June 1952 had been held, Subject would have been made (a) Vice-Minister of Foreign Relations if Dr. Agramonte had been elected, and (b) Minister without cartera (portfolio) if Dr. Hevia had been elected.

Distribution:
2 - C/WHD
2 - C/EUR
2 - COS, WH/Miami

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
19-4-134	OSMA 25559	13 October 1969
	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER
65-6-38/4	SECRET	201-022396

b. After the 10 March 1952 coup d'etat, Subject opposed the de facto government in spite of his close relations with Dr. MORALES del Castillo, who offered Subject the post of Consulting Counsellor (Consejero Consultivo) which post Subject rejected. Subject began to conspire against the regime with Justo Carrillo and Dr. Araujo, constituting the organization called the Montecristi Group. Subject continues to maintain a close relationship with Dr. Araujo, now President of the Cuban Medical College, Professor of the School of Medical Sciences of Havana University, and functionary of the Higher Nervous Activity Research Institute.

c. After the 1 January 1959 Revolution, Subject hastened to exploit the Communist content of the Revolution and participated directly in the denunciation of Dr. Urrutia. One of Urrutia's assistants was Subject's patient and informed Subject of events occurring within the Presidential Palace. Subject then consulted with Raul Castro and denounced Dr. Urrutia as anti-Communist.

d. Subject is very intelligent, very competent, and an extraordinarily hard worker. He is Professor of Psychology at the Havana University Medical School, and Director of the Higher Nervous Activity Research Institute. During the decade 1950-60, he held a high post within the Cuban Medical College and was President of the World Medical Group; during this decade he made many visits to the USA on matters related to his professional activities.

e. It has been commented that Subject performed "brain washing" activities for the Havana DSE. During the period in 1966 that subsource was held prisoner at Villa Marista, he did not see Subject; subsource has never heard anyone state that he actually saw Subject at Villa Marista. In subsource's opinion, if Subject has ever worked for the MININT, it was probably as professor of psychology in classes given to MININT personnel; subsource presumes that the classes would have been similar to those that Subject gave to Cuban artists.

f. In 1956, Subject acquired an extraordinarily beautiful mistress that he still continues to visit and support. This mistress, Manolita Canto, was divorced by her husband, Salup (fnu), after a private detective hired by the husband surprised Subject and Canto in a hotel room in Miami, Florida; subsequently, U.S. immigration authorities prohibited Subject from entering the U.S.A. Canto had had one son by her husband; when her husband died, the son inherited the father's wealth, which was considerable. The laws against private property promulgated by the Castro regime undermined Canto's economic position to the point that she has had to go to work; she now works at the INIT (National Tourist Industry Institute), located at 23 and L Streets, Vedado, Havana City.

Subject surrendered his private practice to the Cuban Government, and receives only his salary as Director of the Higher Nervous Activity Research Institute, which salary amounts to 800 Cuban pesos; this salary is insufficient to permit Subject to maintain his own home and his mistress's separate home and to lead the type of life to which he was accustomed.

g. Subject is described as lacking in normal affections, cold and calculating, a typical schizoid interested only in himself, never makes a friendly gesture, has almost no friends. Subject is generally disliked and has many enemies who feel real hate towards him. The young Revolutionary medical doctors refuse to have anything to do with him. Fidel Castro does not know who Subject is and has certainly never been treated by Subject or received psychiatric treatment from any other psychiatrist. Subject must be very unhappy and downcast at his present situation: His income is insufficient forhis normal mode of life; he no longer travels extensively abroad (formerly, he traveled abroad every three months); he holds no representative office; he is not politically or socially prominent and, indeed, no one pays him the slightest attention. Subsource states categorically that he believes that "Dr. Bustamente would be willing to accept any offer. He would take the bait if given half a chance."

h. The trip that Subject made to the USSR in the early 1960's was a "pleasure trip." So far as subsource knows, Subject received no training in the USSR.

i. Subject is not known to have any relations with SovBloc officials in Havana. He does maintain close relations with (Dr.) *LOPEZ Sanchez (fnu), an old-guard Communist of the so-called microfaction who holds the post of Secretary of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Contact of Subject of 201-[illegible] CIT: CUBA

j. Fidel Castro is a pathological schizo-paranoid reform-type personality, which personality type is characterized by latent homosexuality.

k. Raul Castro is just the opposite of what he appears to be and is more "human" than Fidel Castro; he has founded a home, takes an interest in his family, etc. He suffers from a homosexual complex, as denoted by his hoarse voice.

l. Armando Hart is a hysterical type who believes that his wife dominates him. His wife suffers from a complex based on the fact that she is much older than he.

[redacted]

staff [illegible]

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TO: [redacted]dm
UNIT: WH/SAO
EXT: 9061
DATE: 6 August 1969

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CONF: WH-8 INFO: FILE, VR. RI/AN, EUR-6, SB-8, CI, CI/OPS, FI-2

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number)

SECRET 06 22 56z AUG 69 CITE DIRECTOR 27502

MADRID

REFERENCE: MADRID 9173 (IN 14866)

1. PLEASE COVER FOLLOWING IN DEBRIEFING DR. WILTZ RE DR. BUSTAMANTE (SUBJECT).

A. EXTENT HIS KNOWLEDGE OF SUBJECT, PERSONAL, FAMILY AND PROFESSIONAL.

B. HIS KNOWLEDGE OF SUBJECT'S TRAINING IN SOVIET UNION IN EARLY 1960'S. FYI, SUBJECT WAS ALLEGEDLY TRAINED IN BRAINWASHING TECHNIQUES.

C. SUBJECT'S FRIENDS AND CONTACTS AMONG SOVIET BLOC OFFICIALS IN HAVANA.

D. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBJECT AND FIDEL CASTRO; ANY TREATMENTS OF CASTRO BY SUBJECT; SUBJECT'S PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT OF CASTRO, OTHER OFFICIALS.

AF
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PC
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PT
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(CONTINUED)

201-233396
06 AUG 69

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CONF:

FILE, VR.

SECRET (classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR 27502

PAGE TWO

E. PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES PERFORMED BY SUBJECT FOR CUBAN MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

2. FILE: 201-22396.

END OF MESSAGE

C/WH/SAO [redacted]

C/WH/COG/RR [redacted]

EUR/Cuba [redacted]

[redacted] C/EUR

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ACTION UNIT: WH 8 | INFO: FILE, VR RI/AN, EUR 6, CI/OPS, CI, FI 2

ACTION NO. 684

S E C R E T Ø11413Z AUG 69 CITE MADRID 9173 (ROPARD ACTING)

MADR

DIRECTOR

[redacted]

1 Aug 69 IN 14866

REF: DIRECTOR 25Ø64

1. SOURCE OF OSMA 25247 DOES NOT KNOW BUSTAMANTE.

2. TWO OTHER PSYCHIATRISTS QUESTIONED SAME BASIS. BY DR. HECTOR (WILTZ) LANCIS HAD HAD CONTACT WITH BUSTAMANTE. WILTZ BORN HABANA 24 OCT 26, ARR MADRID 19 MAR 69. IN CUBA LIVED AT CALLE 32, NO 863, NUEVO VEDADO, HABANA. WAS DOCTOR AT CENTRO DEPENDIENTES 1957-67; IN PRISON 67-68; WORKED HOSPITAL MAZORRA 68 TO MAR 69.

3. IF PROVIDE REQUIREMENTS CAN DEBRIEF WILTZ ON BUSTAMANTE.

4. FILE 201-22396.

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201-22396

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FILE RID   RETURN TO   BRANCH

FILE, VR

646

S E C R E T   MEXICO CITY MADR   ACTING

MADR

DIRECTOR

[redacted]

REF: ... 25064, PARA 2

1. ... ARRIVED MAD... 24 JULY AND ... TO PARIS .... STATION HAS NO INFO REASON ... TRAVEL NOR FURTHER ITINERARY.

2. ... THRU ... WILL ADVISE.

3. ...

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ORIG: [redacted]
UNIT: AC/WH/SAO
EXT: 9061
DATE: 22 July 1969

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☐ INDEX ☐ NO INDEX ☒ RETURN TO WH/SAO BRANCH ☐ FILE RID
☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

INFO: WH8 FILE, VR, EUR6, RI/AN, SB8, CI, CI/IC2, CI/OPS, FI2

(classification) SECRET (date and time filed) 23 20 54 Z JUL 69 (elite) (reference number) (pica)

CITE DIRECTOR 231130

LONDON
[redacted]

1. ACCORDING SENSITIVE SOURCE DR. JOSE ANGEL BUSTAMANTE O'LEARY IS SLATED ARRIVE LONDON 25 JULY VIA AIR FRANCE TO ATTEND 19TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY 27 JULY-2 AUGUST, AND FIRST CONGRESS ON SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY 4-9 AUGUST.

2. DR. BUSTAMANTE IS PRO-SOVIET CUBAN COMMIE, PSYCHIATRIST TRAINED IN BRAINWASHING TECHNIQUES IN SOVIET UNION AND REPORTEDLY HAS TREATED FIDEL CASTRO. ABOVE MAY BE PASSED JAGUAR, SMOTH.

3. PLEASE CABLE CONFIRMATION HIS ARRIVAL.

4. FILE: 201-22396.

END OF MESSAGE

AH
AB X
IN
PS
BK
DES / HPD
FI
WH / SAO

C/WH/COG/[redacted] staff officer
C/WH/COG/OPS [redacted]
EUR/C ___
EUR/BC [redacted]

staff officer
[redacted]
AC/EUR/BC

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staff officer
[redacted]
C/WHD

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

REPORT NO. CS-311/07069-68

DATE DISTR. 8 August 1968

COUNTRY Cuba

DOI 1967, except as indicated

SUBJECT a. National Center for Scientific Research (CNIC)

b. National Research Institute

See Page 10

ACQ Spain, Madrid (19 February 1968)

FIELD NO. OSM-9009

SOURCE A member of a group of Cuban emigres who have been trained in the techniques of information collection and who have provided useful reports since early 1962, from CC-3524, Ramon Alberto Mendoza Gandarilla, a Cuban refugee and former resident of Havana City who left Cuba on 22 January 1968. Source studied medicine at Havana University until September 1966, when he completed his fifth year before abandoning his studies; from Sept 1967 to January 1968, he worked as a translator of medical texts at the National Information Center for Medical Licenses, 23 and N Streets, Vedado, Havana City. He visited twice the main building of the National Center for Scientific Research (CNIC), the second time in mid-July 1966. Paragraphs 8, 11 and 14 from Elizado Maso Marcoleta, who had worked with Dr. Mora and was familiar with "all of the research projects of the CNIC." Paragraph 9 from Carlos J. Finlay's brother, Miguel Finlay, with whom source spoke in mid-January 1968. Paragraph 36 from Dr. Jesus Perea, professor of endocrinology, from whom source acquired the information in July 1966, and from Elizalde Maso Marcoleta. Source visited the Gastroenterology Institute in mid-August 1966 and Dr. Llanio accompanied him on a tour of the installations (Paragraph 40). Source visited the Psychology and Neurophysiology Institute in mid-May 1966 and Dr. Leonel Valles, who was employed at this institute, accompanied him on a tour of the installations. Paragraph 45, and most of paragraph 44, from Dr. Valles. Paragraph 47 from Dr. Cosme Ordonez, a former professor of sources's and Director of the Hygiene and Epidemiology Institute.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L NO FOREIGN DISSEM

Bustamante

(classification) (dissem controls)

STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	XXX		(For Field Distribution see final paragraph)
DCS	OSI and SD FV							

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

WHC/RR	3	WH/SAO	1	E/IB/R	3		OSM-9009
WHC/OPS	2			E/MADR	1		[redacted] Debriefer
WHC/EW	1	CI/OPS/WH	2	E/R	1		CS-311/07...
WHC/PP	1						
WHC/COBRA	1						COORDINATING
TOTALS IE 2, CI 4, FI 3, CA 1, DO 1, WH/C 7 (1), EUR 4 (1) (WH 1)						LIAISON	

1. (Summary: The National Center for Scientific Research (CNIC) is an autonomous organization controlled by the Office of the Prime Minister, who appointed the Director, Dr. Wilfredo Torres, M.D., and other important executives. The CNIC exists basically to perform scientific research and to train personnel for employment as (a) CNIC researchers, (b) researchers for the National Research Institutes that collaborate with the CNIC, (c) medical school faculty members, (d) industrial scientists, (e) and researchers and workers in the pure sciences. The CNIC has departments of Biochemistry, Ultracentrifugation, Electronic Microscopy, Medical Botany, Microbiology and Virology, and Bio-mechanics and Biomedical Studies. The CNIC graduate training program for medical doctors confers the degree of Doctor of Basic Sciences upon completion of the three-year program; in the future, the CNIC will also graduate Doctors of Pure Sciences The National Research Institutes, of which there are at least 1 . are organized by medical specialties and work in coordination with the CNIC but are subordinate to the MINSAP. All are clinical research institutes that work primarily with patients. These institutes include the Institutes of Endocrinology, Nephrology, Hematology, Gastroenterology, Neurology and Neuro-surgery, Physiopathology, Psychology and Neurophysiology, Hygiene and Epidemiology, Cardiology and Cardiovascular Surgery, Microbiology and Virology, Angiology, and Parasitology.)

2. The National Center for Scientific Research (Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas, CNIC) is located in Reparto Siboney (formerly Country Club), Marianao, Havana Province, next to the Victoria de Giron premedical school (formerly Colegio Sagrado Corazon), and occupies several impressive new buildings; in addition, large private homes in the area have been equipped as laboratories and residences for CNIC personnel. As of mid-November 1967, some of the residences were occupied by foreign scientists.

3. The CNIC is an autonomous organization controlled by the Office of the Prime Minister, through which its funds are budgeted. Important matters concerning the CNIC are handled personally by Fidel Castro, whose approval is required for foreign exchange expenditures such as the purchase of equipment. contracting of foreign personnel, trips abroad by CNIC personnel, and recruiting campaigns aimed at foreign scientists. Fidel Castro, rather than ex-Minister Machado Ventura, appointed the director and other important CNIC executives. Dr. Wilfredo Torres, M.D., hematologist, is CNIC director. The Public Health Ministry (MINSAP) plays no part in the supervision of the CNIC and cannot influence the decisions of its executives.

4. The organization and functions of the CNIC are confidential although not secret, and any person who has contact with medical professors can acquire some information on the CNIC. Since about June 1967, an ID card issued by the CNIC to its employees is required to enter the CNIC buildings and the private homes that have been equipped as laboratories and residences.

5. CNIC activities are oriented towards three fundamental objectives, namely:

a. Scientific research related to the medical sciences.

b. The preparation of highly qualified research and professorial personnel for employment, after graduation, as (1) CNIC researchers, (2) researchers of The National Research Institutes (see below),

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(3) members of the faculty of the three Cuban medical schools (referred to as schools of medical sciences) located in Havana City, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba, and (4) biochemists and microbiologists in industries related to the medical sciences, such as the pharmaceutical industry.

c. The preparation of personnel for work in the pure sciences; this third objective constitutes a more ambitious but long-range goal that was still in the organizational and planning stage in January 68. Part of the personnel so trained would remain at the Center as CNIC researchers; part would join the faculties of the university schools of pure sciences, and part would enter Cuban industry to work on the applications of technology to production.

Scientific Research

6. Scientific research related to the medical sciences is done at both the CNIC and at the National Research Institutes. The general directives for such research are oriented towards:

a. The experimental verification of conclusions arrived at, or discoveries made, by foreign scientists. This work of verification is effected (1) principally in order to train Cuban personnel in the methods of higher research, but also (2) as an attempt to contribute information complementary to the discovery.

b. Original research work done by Cuban personnel advised by foreign scientists. This work is directed towards (1) the attainment of results of international importance to be used in propaganda praising Castro's education system, and (2) the achievement of discoveries in applied science that would serve either as an economic saving or to earn foreign exchange. As of mid-January 68, CNIC research projects had produced nothing of scientific importance. During the first half of 67, Fidel Castro ordered the CNIC to orient all its research projects towards production technology so that the foreign exchange invested in the projects could be partially recovered through improved production.

7. Department of Biochemistry. The most important of the CNIC departments is the Department of Biochemistry; it occupies several new buildings and former private homes. It is headed by Dr. Mora (fnu), a Chilean microbiologist. This department was conducting research on polarimetry, enzymology, spectography, and the synthesis of a steroid hormone from stigmasterol, a sugar-cane by product.

8. As of mid-January 1968, all attempts to synthesize a steroid hormone from stigmasterol had failed and will almost surely continue to fail because stigmasterol is an inert steroid lacking in biological activity.

9. Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, M.D., was preparing a research thesis for the degree of Doctor of Basic Sciences; his research project, the biochemistry of lipides in cardiovascular diseases, is of scientific interest although not of international importance.

10. Department of Ultracentrifugation. Although nominally a separate department, the Department of Ultracentrifugation in fact functions as a subdivision of the Department of Biochemistry. As of mid-November 1967 it contained the most modern

centrifuges then available. Its basic function is the analysis or separation of the diverse elements that constitute a biological substance.

11. Department of Electronic Microscopy. This department was functioning in November 1967 and contained two electron microscopes of the highest quality, one Polish-made and the other believed to be Japanese. It was performing research in cytology, ultrastructure (the ultramicroscopic structure of tissues of living beings), crystallography, and the three-dimensional spatial structure of certain biological substances.

12. DEpartment of Medical Botany. This department is headed by a very intelligent and cultured Spanish agronomist named Guillermo Cid who has been in Cuba since 1940. It is effecting a systematic study of Cuban flora in order to determine the pharmacological and therapeutical properties of Cuban plants. The department works in coordination with the experimental station in Santiago de las Vegas that is directed by the eminent 92-year old Dr. Juan Tomas Roig Mesa, who is the greatest Cuban expert on Cuban and tropical flora and one of the greatest authorities in the world on medicinal plants. In addition, the department has the cooperation of all the experimental agronomical stations in Cuba, which send the department samples of any plant considered worth investigation; the department conducts an exhaustive analysis of such samples. The research has two objectives:

a. The utilization of the curative properties of the plants, which constitute a cheap supply of national raw materials and can replace many imported products.

b. The launching on the world market of competitive pharmaceutical products, following the example of Red China and Bulgaria.

13. The work of the Department of Medical Botony will probably be successful because of (a) the qualifications and competence of its director, Guillermo Cid, (b) the extraordinary impulse that has been imparted to its research program, and (c) the extraordinary richness of Cuban flora in medicinal plants.

14. Department of Microbiology and Virology. This department is very well equipped and manned. It has ultracentrifuges and isolated installations for virus cultures, and installations for experimental animals.

15. Biomechanics and Biomedical Studies. Biomechanics is the study of the biological activity of living organisms from the point of view of the physicochemical laws that govern them. As of September 1966, a department that would do research on biomechanics was being organized within the CNIC. The Cuban Government is aware of the enormous medical importance of the application of cybernetics (problem solving by electronic computers) to the analysis, organization, and resolution of the very complex physicochemical problems that the biology of living beings presents; the Government is attempting to organize this department, which will train highly qualified personnel and import electronic computers (a) for the study of the complex physicochemical problems related principally to hematology, neurophysiology, and cardiology and cardiovascular surgery, and (b) for the computation for public health purposes of the vast amounts of public health data of different types that the MINSAP regional organizations would provide.

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16. The research projects of this department were to be directed fundamentally towards the study and electronic computation of the modification in both healthy and sick persons of such biological parameters as hemodynamic curves, concentration and saturation of gases and alterations in the basic acid equilibrium of the blood, and were to include the study of the variations in the biological parameters from the biochemical and hemodynamic point of view during cardiovascular surgery and in physiological research related to the cardiovascular apparatus. In neurophysiology and neuropharmacology, the research projects would be oriented towards research on higher nervous activity including electrical modifications produced in higher nervous activity; in hematology, the projects would be oriented towards the study of isoimmunization and pathological alterations of the different blood cells. The electronic computers would be needed to process the immense quantities of data such research would produce.

17. Dr. Fernando J. Toro, a medical doctor who is also an electrical engineer, was to head this department. Toro is reputed to be very intelligent, a gifted organizer, highly motivated, and by far the best man available in Cuba for the type of research described; he has more than 20 years experience in electromedical instruments.

18. Reduced Number of Research Projects. The scarcity of research projects can easily be explained by the fact that Cuba, which has no considerable scientific tradition, must first train personnel in the higher methods of scientific research, and such training requires years of effort. The few persons prepared to do important research are at the present time occupied in the administrative and pedagogical organization of the CNIC and cannot work full-time as researchers.

19. Research in Antibiotics. In 1960, Dr. Jose Antonio Padron, an eminent research scientist, began work on the isolation and culture of antibiotic substances, the study of their properties, and experimentation with said substances; he initiated this work at the Oncological Hospital but is now a CNIC collaborator. As of December 1967, he had isolated and exhaustively studied 89 new antibiotics, many of which are too toxic for human use. His work demonstrates his great ability and perserverance, and with the material resources of the CNIC at his disposal, should result in discoveries of scientific importance.

CNIC Training Program

20. Doctor of Basic Sciences. The CNIC offers a three-year training program leading to the degree of Doctor of Basic Sciences for which program fifth-year medical students with exceptional academic standing can qualify if (a) during their college career they have shown special aptitudes for teaching and research, (b) the UJC gives them an "A" grade in political standing or reliability, and (c) they are cleared by a DSE investigation. In 1966, of the students then in the fifth year of medical school, only six were accepted by this training program; all were excellent students and UJC members and are now medical doctors: Ramon Ortiz, Rosa Elena Simeon, Ismael Clark Arce, Hilda Donderis, Julio Rodriguez Docal, and his wife Maira (lnu). As of April 1968, probably no more than 30 students were studying in this training program, chiefly because of the rigorous entrance requirements.

21. During the first year of the three-year program, the students, all of whom are medical doctors, study (a) mathematics: mathematical analysis (higher algebra), analytical geometry, and trigonometry; (b) physics: mechanics (kinematics, statics, and dynamics), mechanics of liquids and gases, and heat; (c) chemistry;inorganic and organic; (d) languages (Russian, English, French, or German); dialectical and historical materialism; and logic of science. The classes occupy both mornings and afternoons and include seminars given by the professors; under a rotation system, the students also give seminars in which each by turn first lectures then presides over the ensuing debate. In addition, the students review the bibliography of subjects related to medicine, such as studies on biochemistry, pharmacology, etc.

22. During the second year of the three-year program, the students continue to study the pure sciences: mathematics (infinitesimal analysis), physics (optics and electromagnetism), and organic chemistry, plus dialectical and historical materialism, languages, and a specific medical speciality selected by the individual student. In addition, the students serve as instructors of biochemistry, physiology, etc., at the Victoria de Giron premedical school.

23. During the third year, each student (a) continues to serve as an instructor at the Victoria de Giron premedical school, (b) continues to study in his own specialty, such as biochemistry, neurophysiology, electronic microscopy, genetics, virology, etc., (c) undertakes an original research project under the guidance of a professor who is usually a foreigner, (d) writes a thesis based on the research project, presents it, and defends it before a tribunal, and (e) completes an examination in the specialty he has chosen. If the thesis is approved and the student passes the examination in his specialty, he receives the title of Doctor of Basic Sciences and either becomes a member of the faculty of one of the three Cuban medical schools (Paragraph 5.b.above) or stays on at the CNIC as a research assistant.

24. During the first year, students receive 225 Cuban pesos monthly. During the second year they receive 250 pesos monthly, and during the third year they receive 300 pesos monthly. In addition, the students receive a free lunch and supper daily.

25. In late 1968, the CNIC will graduate its first two Doctors of Basic Sciences: Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, M.D., who studied in France, and Morlan (fnu), who studied in Rumania; both will remain at the CNIC after graduation and do research in biochemistry.

26. Doctor of Pure Sciences. Candidates for the CNIC training program leading to the degree of Doctor of Pure Sciences must satisfy requirements similar to those described in paragraph 20 above; candidates must be outstanding students in one of the pure sciences (chemical, physical, mathematical, or biological sciences) who, throughout their entire college career have demonstrated special aptitudes for teaching and scientific research, and who are Communist sympathizers approved by the UJC.

Victoria de Giron Institute of Basic Sciences

27. The Victoria de Giron Institute, located next to the CNIC, is the only school of its type in Cuba. Rather than a

medical school, it is an organism attached to Havana University Medical School. Students wishing to study medicine or stomatology at Havana University must study first two years as boarding students at the Victoria de Giron Institute. Neither Santiago de Cuba nor Santa Clara has a similar institute.

28. As of September 1967, students from Las Villas, Camaguey, and Oriente Provinces who desire to enter medical school as first-year students must matriculate at either Santa Clara or Santiago de Cuba University; this measure was put into effect in order to reduce congestion at Havana University.

National Research Institutes

29. The following National Research Institutes, organized by medical specialties, work in coordination with the CNIC but are subordinate to the MINSAP. All were organized as "institutes" during the first three months of 1967, although some had been functioning for years under different names. All are clinical research institutes that work primarily with patients. Each institute controls all the hospital departments throughout Cuba that correspond to the specialty of the institute. For example: The Endocrinology Institute controls all the hospital departments of endocrinology in Cuba.

30. Endocrinology Institute. The Endocrinology Institute replaced the former Institute for Endocrinological Research that was founded and directed by Dr. Yamil Kouri. The institute is located at the same site as the former institute: the ground floor of the left wing of the Fajardo Hospital, Havana City. It is headed by Dr. Oscar Mateo de Acosta, M.D., Cuba's most eminent endocrinologist. Dr. Mateo is extraordinarily intelligent, a university professor and PCC member, and is one of the scientific bulwarks of the Castro Regime. Mateo's assistants include Dr. Catalina Eibenschuz, who is married to Dr. Mora, head of the CNIC Department of Biochemistry, and was studying endocrinology in France in early 68; Dr. Bartolome Arce, who studied in Rumania and was studying in France in early 68; and a young medical doctor named Oviedo (fnu), who was probably to be sent to Sweden to study.

31. The Endocrinology Institute enjoys a large budget because of Dr. Mateo's scientific eminence and political "virtues". It has excellent equipment for electrophoresis, ultracentrifuges, and photocolorimeters.

32. Nephrology Institute. The Nephrology Institute is located on the fifth floor of the Joaquin Albarran Clinical-Surgical Hospital, Avenida 26 at Avenida Rancho Boyeros, Havana. It is headed by Dr. Abelardo Buch, M.D., an extraordinarily able researcher who was working on:

a. acute, chronic renal insufficiency,

b. microdeterminations of certain normal quantities of the renal apparatus, and

c. the experimental verification of modern theories that explain the physiopathology of shock and its treatment; his experiments were based on the research hypothesis of Dr. Richard Lillehei, chief of the Department of Surgery, Minnesota University.

33. The institute has two artificial kidneys: one imported from the United States in 1959, and one imported from Czechoslovakia and installed in November or December 1966. An attempt has been made to organize the institute like the Cleveland Clinic. Dr. Roberto Mañalich and Dr. Villalba (fnu) work with Dr. Buch.

34. In January 1968, the MINSAP created a three-year residency in nephrology and appointed Dr. Frankie Dorticos as the first resident; Dorticos is the son of the Dean of the Havana University Medical School and nephew of President Dorticos. Artifical kidneys were installed at both the Santa Clara Civil Hospital and the Santiago de Cuba Hospital in late 1967; these artificial kidneys are for use in treating kidney disease rather than for medical research.

35. Hematology Institute. The Hematology Institute has departments at the William Soler Hospital, the Fajardo Hospital, and the National Hospital, all located in Havana City. The institute has no building of its own and its activities are located at the three best hematological clinics in Cuba, as enumerated above. The Director of the Hematology Institute is Dr. Eduardo de la Torre, who is also chief of the Department of Hematology, William Soler Hospital. Dr. Ulacia (fnu), who is probably Cuba's best hematologist, is chief of the Department of Hematology of the Fajardo Hospital.

36. The most important research project of the Hematology Institute was initiated about July 66 and consisted of the study of the "utilization of isoniazida in the treatment of Werholf's (as received) disease J purpura trombopenica idiopatica." The value of isoniazida in the treatment of Werholf's disease was discovered by chance under the following circumstances: A child hospitalized in the hematological department of the William Soler hospital for treatment of Werholf's disease contracted a primary tuberculosis infection; when this infection was treated with isoniazida, the symptom-complex of Werholf's disease disappeared completely and no relapse occurred. As of January 1968, 22 such cases had been studied and the conclusions were being prepared for presentation at a Hematological Congress; the biological mechanism of the treatment had not yet been determined, but it was considered that the experimental stage had been completed.

37. Dr. Eduardo de la Torre was performing research - principally of a statistical nature - on leucemias. Infantile leucemia was being studied at the William Soler Hospital and at the Angel Arturo Aballi Children's Hospital, located in Arroyo Naranjo, Havana; this research followed the treatment scheme of Swelzer and the University of California scheme known internationally as V.A.M.P.

38. Gastroenterology Institute. The Gastroenterology Institute occupies the two-story building at the Calixto Garcia Hospital which was formerly occupied by the hospital library. Its Director is Dr. Raimundo Llanio Navarro, who was brought to world-wide eminence when he presented his study "Colangiografia Laparoscopica en la Lactante" at the Brussels Congress in 1965. When the Gastroenterology Institute was officially established in early 1967, it had been functioning for about two years. In January 1967, Dr. Humberto Rodriguez Hidalgo and Dr. Mirna Quintero were admitted as residents; their admission as residents coincided with the establishment at the institute of a training program for specialists in gastroenterology.

39. As of mid-1966, Dr. Llanio was conducting a study of thousands of his own cases of laparoscopy in general, gynecologic laparoscopy, and laparoscopy in pediatrics. His assistants were Dr. Oscar Garcias, and Dr. Arcadio Soto Escobar, also employed as instructor of the Department of Internal Medicine, Havana University Medical School.

40. In August 1966, the ground floor of the institute contained the most modern radiological equipment in Cuba, including X-ray machines and fluoroscopes; each of the machines had a seriografo and occupied a square room measuring about four meters square. There were two rooms for laparoscopic examinations and four or five wards with a total of approximately 50 beds. On the ground floor there were also eight small rooms (4 x 2 meters) for biliary drainages and gastroquimogramas, the Department of Electrophoresis, a conference hall, a laboratory of pathological anatomy, a clinical laboratory, three or four bedrooms for resident physicians, two waiting rooms for out-patients, and the Department of Coloprotologia (Proctology ?), headed by Dr. Oscar Garcia, Cuba's best proctologist, who is also Vice Rector of Havana University and Vice President of the MINSAP Scientific Council. The second floor contained a library for which volumes were beginning to be received, and several rooms still unequipped that would be used for research to be conducted by Dr. Llanio in person.

41. Neurology and Neurosurgery Institute. The Neurology and Neurosurgery Institute functions at two separate installations. Its headquarters is located in the former building of the Governing Board of the Calixto Garcia Hospital, which also contains the Department of Psychiatry of the Calixto Garcia Hospital. This building contains the neurosurgical installations of the institute, consisting in three splendidly equipped operating rooms, two or three rooms containing radiological equipment, a laboratory of pathological anatomy, out patient examination rooms, conference room, library, filing room , about 70 beds, and bed rooms for residents and interns. The building was totally rebuilt in 1965 and equipped with U.S. $100,000 worth of new instruments and equipment.

42. The Hospital of Neurology and Neurosurgery (formerly the Medical-Surgical Center), located on 29th and D Streets, Vedado, Havana City, also belongs to the institute. Dr. Ramon Estrada, Director of the Hospital of Neurology and Neurosurgery, is Professor of Neuroanatomy, was trained in the United States and is described as extraordinarily able; he maintains a degree of medical rivalry with the Director of the Neurology and Neurosurgery Institute, Dr. Filiberto Ramirez Corria, that makes the hospital an autonomous organization although it functions in coordination with the institute. The hospital has about 275 beds and is a modern class "A" hospital; residents in internal medicine must spend three months in intensive study at this hospital.

43. Physiopathology Institute. The Institute of Physiopathology was in the process of organization. It will probably be headed by Chilean biochemist Dr. Mora (fnu) who, until about October 67, held thepost of director of post-graduate scientific training (responsable de superacion cientifica) of the CNIC, and who is now head of the Department of Biochemistry, CNIC. Dr. Mora and Dr. Ruth Urba, another Chilean microbiologist, introduced into Cuba the modern concepts of medical biochemistry and created a model Department of Medical Biochemistry at the Victoria de Giron Institute of Basic Sciences. Urba, who left Cuba some time ago, Mora, and Yamil Kouri were the brains behind

the organization of the CNIC. The date upon which the Institute of Physiopathology will begin to function cannot be established inasmuch as Mora, who has the degree of Doctor of Biochemistry, must first receive his degree as a medical doctor.

44. Psychology and Neurophysiology Institute. The Psychology and Neurophysiology Institute (formerly the Higher Nervous Activity Institute) occupies the building formerly occupied by the Banco de Piedad, in Reparto Alturas del Vedado, Havana City. The institute is headed by Dr. Jose Angel Bustamante, M.D., who is very intelligent and very well organized. As of mid-May 1966, the ground floor contained the lobby, three rooms used for psychiatric care, a sicofarmaco storeroom, the Department of Neuropharmacology, two small rooms for experimental surgery, about 20 cages for experimental animals, three rooms containing electromedical instruments used by Dr. Toro (see paragraph 17) in his research work, including three electroencephalographs, two electrocardiographs, electromiografos, ammeters, voltmeters, etc., two or three rooms for animals in which scientific instruments have been imbedded for the experimental verification of certain physiological data, two rooms used to study conditioned reflexes in rats, a long corridor (about 30 meters long) equipped with bells, lights, and gates, in which Dr. Diego Gonzalez was studying sintesis aferente de Anoyshen, two rooms in which Dr. Jose Aquino was conducting experiments on the effects of ouabaina on the central nervous system, and other undescribed experiments. The second floor contained the files, library, conference hall, and rooms for which no specific function had yet been determined.

45. As of May 1966, Dr. Bustamante was doing research on social psychology (the psychological characteristics of individuals belonging to a specific socioeconomic group) and had very ambitious plans to use electronic data processing machines to study the electrochemical processes and the servomechanisms of higher nervous activity; these ambitious plans were to be put into effect in 1967. The land located behind the institute was to serve for the construction of other departments of the institute.

46. Hygiene and Epidemiology Institute. The Hygiene and Epidemiology Institute functions at two separate installations. Institute headquarters and its hygiene section occupy a building on Calle Infanta, Havana City. Dr. Cosme Ordoñez, M.D., is director of the institute; he is described as very intelligent and very well-organized. During the first six months of 1967 he took a course in hygiene and epidemiology at the University of London. Dr. Plasencia (fnu) is another of the principal figures at the institute.

47. Public health data received from all parts of Cuba are processed at the institute headquarters on Calle Infanta (DOI: September 1966). In addition to the hygiene section institute headquarters contains a well-equipped Virology Department, which has an electron microscope, a well-equipped Serums and Vaccines Department, a school for public-health workers, and a school of medical statisticians.

48. The epidemiological section of the institute is located at Las Animas Anti-infectious Hospital, Havana, at which medical care is provided and research work done. Las Animas Hospital was totally rebuilt during the period 1962-65 and is a model hospital that compares favorably with any other

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hospital in the world; its medical training program is excellent. The hospital consists of a main two-story building that is connected by passageways and corridors to a number of one-story clinics that are isolated from each other. The ground floor of the main building contains the vestibule, receiving section, duty rooms, classrooms, operating room, and library. The second floor contains living quarters for the resident physicians. Hospital Director is Dr. Julio Capote Perez.

49. The clinics that are connected to the main building are:

a. Tetanus and Diphtheria Clinic, with two wards with a total of about 35 beds for diphtheria patients and two wards with about 15 beds for tetanus patients. Near the entrance to the clinic are three rooms containing five iron lungs for polio patients.

b. Viral Hepatitis Clinic, headed by Dr. Martinez (fnu), has about 50 beds.

c. Clinic for Typhoid Fever and High-Fever Producing Diseases (Enfermedades Febriles Agudas), with about 35 beds.

d. Clinic for Mumps and Severe Exanthematic Diseases, headed by Dr. Julio Capote, who is also Director of the hospital. This clinic has about 30 beds.

50. The Clinic for Infectious Diseases of the Central Nervous System is unconnected to the main hospital building. The hospital also has a pathalogical anatomy laboratory, a clinical analysis laboratory, and a two-story building for experimental animals. Plans existed to build three more clinics (DOI: 1967).

51. As of September 1966, the following research work was being performed at Las Animas Hospital:

a. Hospital Director Capote was doing research on (1) the treatment of encefalitis sarampioniosa, and (2) an antimeasles vaccine provided by the USSR.

b. Dr. Julio Romulo Calvet was completing his research studies on (1) tetanus and had achieved original contributions concerning the etiopatogenia of tetanus, (2) the prognosis of patients with exotoxins circulating in the blood, (3) a screening test for diverse therapeutical procedures to combat tetanus, and (4) the elaboration of a hyperimmune human vaccine for use with persons already suffering from tetanus, or for use as a prophylactic medicine. Dr. Romulo has 28 years experience in infectious-contagious diseases and is one of the world's greatest authorities on diphtheria and tetanus.

52. Cardiology and Cardiovascular Surger Institute. This institute is headed by Dr. Noel Gonzalez and is located at the Fajardo Hospital, where it has the following installations:

a. Second and third floor: two operating rooms for the exclusive use of the institute. The rooms contain machines for extracorporeal circulation, instruments for the determination of hemodynamic curves, multicardiographs, vectocardiografos, balistocardiografos, equipment for cardiovascular "radiology" (X-rays ?),

equipment for intracardiac catheterism, electronic defibrillators, automatic respirators, and extra-thoracic pacing devices. Either the second or third floor contains a storeroom with the most modern medicines known for use in cardiovascular diseases. The third floor also contains a Department of Cardiology and Hemodynamic Research that is splendidly equipped and is directed by Dr. Hernandez Canero (fnu), one of Cuba-s best cardiologists; the surgical research that was being done included mitral commissurotomies, valvuloplastias, correction of septal defects, surgical correction of the ductus arteriosus, the implantation of intrathoracic pace makers, and heart transplants in animals. Institute Director Gonzalez is assisted in cardiovascular surgery by Dr. Roberto Menchaca, Dr. Roberto Guerra, Dr. Llaca, Dr. Arango, and Dr. Kiljian.

b. Sixth floor: a ward with approximately 40 beds.

53. Because of Director Noel Gonzalez's executive capacity, professional ability, and political relations, this institute has received strong economic support since mid-1966. In December 67, Dr. Roberto Guerra and Dr. Roberto Menchaca were preparing to leave for Europe where they would spend approximately one year studying and purchasing surgical equipment for the institute.

54. Microbiology and Virology Institute. This institute is in the process of organization. It will have departments in the CNIC and in the headquarters building of the Hygiene and Epidemiology Institute, Calle Infanta, Havana City.

55. Angiology Institute. The Angiology Institute is located on the second floor of the Luaces Clinic, Calixto Garcia Hospital, and is directed by Dr. Jorge MacCook, one of Cuba's best angiologists. The activities of this institute are oriented basically towards the treatment of patients and the instruction of medical students. The chief Cuban angiologists are Dr. MacCook, Dr. Francisco Bidart Labourdette, Director of Angiology at the Clinical-Surgical Hospital, and Dr. Huguet (fnu), Director of Angiology, National Hospital.

56. Parasitology Institute. This institute occupies the former Parasitology Clinic of the Calixto Garcia Hospital. Dr. Pedro Kouri was to have been named Director but died before the institute was formally organized. The institute's activities are oriented principally towards the treatment of patients and the instruction of medical students.

57. Oncology Institute. As of late 1967, the official creation of an institute to be named the Oncology Institute was under consideration; said institute would be headed by Dr. Zoilo Marinello Vidaurreta, who presides the Scientific Council of the MINSAP and is the director of the Oncological Hospital, 29th and C Streets, Vedado, Havana City. An organization similar to the projected Oncology Institute has been functioning at the Oncological Hospital for about two years.

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INFO: FILE, VR, DDP, CI/CI

S E C R E T 121544Z JUL 68 CITE MADRID 5476 12 JUL 68 IN 43225

DIRECTOR
Director [redacted] Crypt (Debriefing Center)

REF: DIRECTOR 15233

1. MITRANI KNEW DR. JOSE ANGEL (BUSTAMANTE) AS HEAD PSYCHIATRIC DEPT OF NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS. HIS DEPUTY WAS DR. DIEGO (GONZALEZ) MARTIN. MITRANI HAS NO KNOWLEDGE THAT BUSTAMANTE WAS PROVIDING PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT TO FIEDEL CASTRO. ALSO DOES NOT KNOW OTHER DOCTORS TREATING CASTRO WHO HAVE CLOSE SOVIET CONNECTIONS.

2. DESCRIBES BUSTAMANTE AS HAVING ALWAYS BEEN LEFTIST BUT NEVER IDENTIFIED AS MEMBER CUBAN CP. HAS HEARD INFO TO EFFECT BUSTAMANTE HAS USED DRUGS TO HELP EXTRACT INFO FROM PRISONERS.

S E C R E T

BT

SECRET

[redacted]ddm
WH/SAO
9061
10 July 1968

MESSAGE FORM
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SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION 24

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x-ref-201-22396

INFO: FILE, VR, RI/AN, WH/COG-8, EUR-6, FI, FI/INT-2, CI/OPS

SECRET CITE DIRECTOR 15233

MADRID
[redacted]

10 22 21 z JUL 68

REFERENCE: DIRECTOR 97491*

ANY INFO OBTAINED FROM DR. MITRAMI ON REF REQUIREMENTS?

END OF MESSAGE

*Asked Madrid Station [redacted] to debrief Cuban refugee, one-time doctor of Fidel Castro, re Dr. Jose Bustamante.

C/WH/SAO [redacted]
WH/COG/RR [redacted]
E/IB/S [redacted]

staff officer

staff officer

[redacted]
EUR/COPS
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[redacted]
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[redacted]

UNIT: WH/SAO
EXT: 7208
DATE: 6 May 1968

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INFO: FILE, VR, DDP, C/CI

(classification) SECRET

(date and time filed) MAY 7 19 40 Z

CITE DIRECTOR 97491

MADRID

[redacted]

CHRONO DETAIL

REFERENCE: MADRID 4825 (IN 02436)

PLEASE INQUIRE IF DR. MITRANI KNOWS CUBAN COMMIE DR. JOSE ANGEL BUSTAMANTE O'LEARY. IF SO PROVIDE ALL POSSIBLE INFO ON DR. BUSTAMANTE'S SERVICES AS FIDEL CASTRO'S PSYCHIATRIST. DOES MITRANI KNOW ANY OTHER CUBAN DOCTOR WITH CLOSE SOVIET CONNECTIONS TREATING CASTRO.

END OF MESSAGE

C/WH/SAO [redacted]
C/WH/COG/OPS [redacted]
C/WH/COG/RR [redacted]
C/EUR/IB [redacted]

staff employee

staff employee

staff employee

[redacted]
EUR/COPS

[redacted]
C/WH

RELEASING OFFICER — COORDINATING OFFICERS — AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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INFO.

FILE, VR, WH 8 EUR 8 CI CI/...

WH/COG 8

FI ... FI/INT 2

S E C R E T 021125Z MAY 68 CITE MADRID 4825 2MAY68 IN 0...

DIRECTOR INFO JMWAVE

TYPIC [redacted] Debriefing Center

REF: JMWAVE 3925, 3 NOV 66 - IN 31494

1. DR. SALOMON (MITRANI) RUSO PP 267543 BORN HAVANA 23 JAN 1921 ARRIVED MADRID 28 APRIL. WIFE AND SON IN U.S. REPUTED TO HAVE HAD ONE OF FINEST CLINICS IN CUBA AND WAS AT ONE TIME DOCTOR FIDEL CASTRO. ALTHOUGH HAS NOT TREATED CASTRO SINCE ABOUT 1961 WILL BE INTERVIEWED BY QUWEDS THIS AND OTHER RELATED SUBJECTS. IF HQS OR JMWAVE HAVE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS PLS FORWARD SOONEST.

2. MITRANI UNABLE EXIT VIA VARADERO AIRLIFT AND HE VERY NERVOUS ABOUT POSSIBLE REFUSAL U.S. VISA. HE WILL SUBMIT TO ANY INTERVIEWS AND COOPERATE TO MAXIMUM TO PROVE HIS CURRENT AND PAST PRO U.S. POSITION.

3. ONLY INFO STATION FILES IS THAT IN REF.

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CLASSIFIED MESSAGE — TOTAL COPIES

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Copy marked for microfilming

SECRET 080055Z FEB 68 CITE MEXICO CITY 4414

DIRECTOR INFO JMWAVE, REP/LANT, PANAMA CITY

INTEL ZRWAHOO

SUPDATA: SOURCE ASSET [redacted] FROM FORMER ASSET [redacted] AND DR. JOSE ANGEL BUSTAMANTE. NO LIAISON. RI INDEX.

FILED: 08/0055Z

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INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION CABLE

DATE
IN
PAGE 1 OF 4 PAGES

Distribution for BACKGROUND USE ONLY to: SDO 2

COUNTRY: CUBA/USSR

DOI: LATE JANUARY 1968

SUBJECT: COMMENTS BY CUBAN OFFICIALS ON THE RECENT DENUNCIATIONS AND PURGES IN CUBA OF ANIBAL ESCALANTE AND OTHER OLD-GUARD COMMUNISTS

ACQ: 30-31 JANUARY 1968 (FIELD REPORT NO. HMM-11,547)

SOURCE: ESTERN EUROPEAN BUSINESS EXECUTIVE OF PROVEN RELIABILITY. HE TRAVELS FREQUENTLY TO CUBA, AND HAS OBTAINED INFORMATION FROM HIGH-LEVEL ECONOMIC OFFICIALS OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT. HE ACQUIRED THE INFORMATION FROM A CUBAN OFFICIAL WHO IS INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED WITH BOTH JOAQUIN ALVAREZ REMENTOL AND DR. JOSE ANGEL BUSTAMANTE.

1. (FIELD COMMENT: WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION IN PARAGRAPH TWO, BELOW, WHILE IT MIGHT BE ASSUMED THAT JOAQUIN ALVAREZ REMENTOL WOULD NORMALLY FOLLOW THE OFFICIAL CUBAN LINE, THE RELATIONSHIPS THAT ARE KNOWN TO EXIST BETWEEN HIM AND THE

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(classification) (dissem controls)

CUBAN OFFICIAL, AND BETWEEN THAT OFFICIAL AND THE SOURCE, ARE SUCH AS TO PERMIT THE BELIEF THAT HE WAS SPEAKING FRANKLY.)

2. ACCORDING TO JOAQUIN ALVAREZ REMENTOL, CUBAN VICE-MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE IN CHARGE OF NORTH AMERICAN AND WESTERN EUROPENAN AFFAIRS, THE RECENT PURGE BY FIDEL CASTRO OF A NUMBER OF OLD-GUARD COMMUNISTS, INCLUDING ANIBAL ESCALANTE, WILL NOT HAVE MAJOR CONSEQUENCES. FROM THE INTERNAL POINT OF VIEW, THE PURGE AND THE CONDEMNATION OF ESCALANTE ARE ESSENTIALLY A DEMONSTRATION OF FORCE ON THE PART OF CASTRO AND A WARNING TO THE USSR AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTIRIES, AS WELL AS TO THE CUBANS, THAT THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT IN WHOSE HANDS POWER LIES IN CUBA. THE PURGE AND ARRESTS CSHOULD HAVE LITTLE IMPACT ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN CUBA AND THE USSR. FROM A BRIEF TALK WITH GERMAN AMADO BLANCO, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL WHO RECENLTY RETURNED FROM MOSCOW AFTER HAVING SPENT MONTHS NEGOTIATING A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT, ALVAREZ REMENTOL CONCLUDED THAT THERE WILL NOT BE ANY SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES IN CUBAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC RELATIONS OR SOVIET ASSISTANCE, AND THERE MAY EVEN BE A FEW IMPROVEMENTS. THE SOVIETS WILL CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN ESSENTIAL ECONOMIC AID TO CUBA. THE RECENT PURGE AND ARRESTS SHOULD

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NOT HAVE FAR-REACHING RPERCUSSIONS ON THE POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CUBA AND THE USSR, AS NUMEROUS DIFFERENCES OF VIEWS HAVE EXISTED FOR SOME TIME AND ARE WELL KNOWN. THESE DIFFERENCES WILL PROBABLY NOT AFFECT THE ESSENCE OF CURRENT POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. CASTRO KNOWS THAT THE USSR CANNOT GO BEYOND A CERTAIN POINT IN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL MEASURES DESIGNED TO PRESSURE HIM TO FOLLOW A POLICY MORE IN AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET INTEREST. HE CONTINUES TO GIVE OPEN SUPPORT TO ARMED STRUGGLES IN LATIN AMERICA, SUCH AS VENEZUELA, AND ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD, IN COMPLETE OPPOSITION TO SOVIET POLICY. THIS POLICY OF INDEPENDENCE HAS WON CASTRO SYMPATHIES IN AND OUTSIDE CUBA. THE CUBANS, WHO LIKE OTHER LATIN AMERICANS HAVE A CERTAIN VANITY, LIKE TO THINK THAT THEY LIVE IN A SMALL BUT BRAVE COUNTRY WHICH IS "NOT GOING TO LET ANYONE PUT ANYTHING OVER ON IT."

3. ACCORDING TO DR. JOSE ANGEL BUSTAMANTE, HEAD OF THE FACULTY OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT ANIBAL ESCALANTE WAS AN AGENT OF THE SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. (FIELD COMMENT: BUSTAMANTE HAS OFTEN BEEN ACCUSED OF, AND HAS DENIED, CLANDESTINE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CUBAN MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.)

(classification) (dissem controls)

BUSTAMANTE POINTED OUT THAT ESCALANTE HAS LONG BEEN CONNECTED WITH A SOVIET ADVISER OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR IN CUBA, EVIDENTLY A KGB AGENT, WHO INTRODUCED HIM TO HIS SUCCESSOR. THE OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS MADE AGAINST ESCALANTE AND HIS GROUP, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF RAUL CASTRO, PLACED THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF ANIBAL ESCALANTE ON THE USSR. BUSTAMANTE NOTED THAT UNTIL VERY RECENTLY THERE WAS IN THE CUBAN MINISTRY OF INTERIOR A FRENCH ADVISER AND FORMER MEMBER OF THE FRENCH SURETE, WHO APPARENTLY WAS AT ODDS WITH SOVIET ADVISERS OVER THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE STATE SECURITY. BUSTAMANTE HEARD ABOUT THIS FRENCHMAN VIA SEVERAL OF HIS FRENCH PATIENTS OR CONTACTS, WHO TOLD HIM OF HAVING MET THE FRENCH ADVISER ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. THE EXISTENCE OF THE FRENCH ADVISER WAS CONFIRMED TO BUSTAMANTE BY A CUBAN DOCTOR FRIEND WHO ALSO WORKED IN THE CUBAN MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. BUSTAMANTE IMPLIED THAT THE FRENCH ADVISER HAD RECENLTY RETURNED TO FRANCE.

4. (SOURCE COMMENT: IT IS THE OPINION OF A NUMBER OF KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONS IN HAVANA THAT ESCALANTE WAS A SOVIET AGENT.)

5. FIELD DISSEM: CINCLANT CINCSO

REPORT CLASS S E C R E T/NO FOREIGN DISSEM

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MICROFILM

TO: Chief of Station, JMWAVE

INFO: Chief, WH Division ASSET

FROM: Acting Chief of Station, Mexico City

SUBJECT: PBRUMEN [redacted]
Dr. Jose Angel BUSTAMENTE

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Action Required: FYI

References : A. HMMA-32515
B. UFGA-28239

Forwarded attached is a list of the addressees to which ASSET [redacted] recently mailed letters prepared by Dr. Jose Angel BUSTAMENTE, Director of the Institute of Neuropsychology and Psychology in Havana. ASSET [redacted] was given the letters by BUSTAMENTE during a recent visit to Cuba. He did not bother making photocopies of the letters as they simply contained a pamphlet on Dr. BUSTAMENTE's work with a request for comments.

STAFF employee
for [redacted]

Attachment:
As stated above

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CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
	HMMA-33169	28 September 1967
	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER

Dr.H.Collomb
Psychopathologie Africaine
Centre Hospitalier de Fann
DAKAR (Senegal)

Prof.Dr.Guillermo Davila
Liverpool 62
MEXICO 6, D.F.

E.D.Wittkower, M.D.
McGill University
Section of Transcultural Psychiatric Studies
MONTREAL,P.Q. (Canada)

Dr.Carl F.Hereford
Secretary General
2I04 Meadowbrook Drive
Austin, Texas 78703
U.S.A.

Prof. Carlos A.Seguin
Jiron Huancavelica 470
LIMA (Perú)

E.B.Brody, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry
Director of the Psychiatric Institute
University of Maryland
School of Medicine
BALTIMORE, Mariland
U.S.A.

Stanley Lesse, M.D.
American Journal of Psychotherapy
I5 West 8Ist Street
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Prof.Dr.Rodolfo G.A.Ferrero
Vice-Presidente
Liga Argentina de Higiene Mental
Vieytes 489, Piso II
BUENOS AIRES (Argentina)

Dr.Rogelio Diaz Guerrero
Presidente Electo
Sociedad Interamericana de Psicologia
Georgia I23
MEXICO I8 D.F.

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ATT TO HMMA 3469 201-2?84?

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201-23396

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FILE VR WH/COG 8, EUR 8, FI, FI/INT 2, FI/SIG, FI/D 4, CA 2, CA/PEG, CA/PROP, CI, CI/IC 2, CI/OPS, WH/PROG, ADDP, DDP

S E C R E T 150045Z CITE MEXICO CITY 3806

DIRECTOR JMWAVE

REF A HMMA 32515

B UFGA 28239

C HMMWK33442

1. DR JOSE ANGEL (BUSTAMANTE) O LEARY, DIRECTOR HAVANA INSTITUTE NEUROPSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY ARRIVED MEXICO ELEVEN DECEMBER TO ATTEND INTERAMERICAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY 17 TO 24 DECEMBER. [redacted] WHO ON SAG PLANE FROM CUBA HAD LONG CONVERSATION WITH HIM AND LEARNED ADDITIONAL INFO:

A. BUSTAMANTE WAS PART "GRUPO MONTECRISTI" WHICH OPPOSED BATISTA. OTHER MEMBERS THIS GROUP WERE MIRO CARDONA, RUFO LOPEZ FRESQUET AND MANOLO RAY. HE ACCUSED THESE MEMBERS OF GIVING HIM REPUTATION OF UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORTER CASTRO REGIME AND PERSON DOING BRAIN WASHING FOR CUBAN SECURITY SERVICES. ALTHOUGH HE WORKING FOR REGIME BUSTAMANTE DENIED OTHER CHARGES TRUE.

B. AT WORLD PSYCHIATRIC CONGRESS IN MOSCOW 1966, HE ENTRUSTED BY CUBAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES WITH NEGOTIATION SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL AID FROM RUSSIANS INCLUDING ACQUISITION OF PROMISED

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201-23396

Dec 67

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PAGE TWO MEXICO CITY 3806 S E C R E T

ATOMIC RESEARCH REACTOR. BUSTAMANTE SAID HE TURNED DOWN ON ALL POINTS BY SOVIETS. LATTER HOWEVER CHANGED THEIR MIND AND RECENTLY ASSURED NUNEZ JIMENEZ, PRESIDENT HAVANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES THAT REACTOR SOON TO BE GIVEN CUBANS (DETAILS BY SEPARATE INTEL REPORT).

C. BUSTAMANTE RECENTLY COMPLETED STUDY REQUESTED BY CUBAN GOVT OF REASONS PUSHING DOCTORS TO LEAVE CUBA. PROMISED COPY FOR [redacted] NEXT TIME LATTER VISITS CUBA [redacted] NOW SCHEDULED MAKE ONE LAST TRIP IN JAN).

2. STATION PER REF A SUGGESTED EFFORTS BE MADE OBTAIN ASSESSMENT ON BUSTAMANTE FROM ONE OR MORE U.S. SCIENTISTS ATTENDXING MEXICO CITY CONGRESS. WHILE JMWAVE CONCURRED THIS PROPOSAL, STATION HAS RECEIVED NO INDICATION TO DATE THAT HQS HAS MADE EFFORT BRIEF SCIENTIFIC SOURCES IT MAY HAVE AT CONGRESS ON BUSTAMANTE. [redacted] HAS PUSHED HIS DEVELOPMENT OF MEXICAN NEUROLOGIST CARMEN LOZADA (SEE REF C) TO POINT WHERE LATTER COULD PROBABLY BE USED TO OBTAIN ASSESSMENT BUSTAMANTE.

3. PLS ADVISE WHAT STEPS TAKEN BY ADDRESSEES OBTAIN ASSESSMENT BUSTAMANTE AND DESIRABILITY SEPARATE ASSESSMENT FROM LOZADA. LATTER CURRENTLY CONDUCTING RESEARCH WITH FNU CHASE WHOM

SECRET

PAGE THREE MEXICO CITY 3806 S E C R E T

SHE REFERS TO AS NOTED U.S. NEUROLOGIST.

S E C R E T

14-00000

SECRET

Chief of Station, Mexico City

Chief, WH

Chief of Station, JMWAVE

SUBJECT: TYPIC/[redacted]/Operational
Dr. Jose Angel BUSTAMANTE (201-22396)

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Action Required: FYI

Reference: a. HMMA - 32515, 14 July 1967

b. HMMA - 31953, 4 May 1967

1. JMWAVE has reviewed all available file data on Dr. Jose Angel BUSTAMANTE and concurs with the proposal in paragraph 2 of reference a.

2. JMWAVE would appreciate continuing information concerning this, as well as other activities of Dr. BUSTAMANTE.

staff employee
[redacted]

Distribution:
3 - COS, Mexico City
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2 - WH/COG

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201-22396

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
	UFGA-28239	11 August 67
	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER
	SECRET	201-022396

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DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

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MICROFILM

TO: Chief, Western Hemisphere Division

INFO: Chief, WH/COG and Chief of Station, JMWAVE

FROM: Chief of Station, Mexico City [redacted]

SUBJECT: PBRUMEN [redacted] Dr. Jose Angel *BUSTAMANTE

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES: See paragraph two

Reference: HMMA-31953

1. Forwarded under separate cover attachment are eleven letters sent or received by Dr. Jose Angel BUSTAMANTE, Director of the Institute of Neuropsychology and Psychology in Havana, via [redacted] who acts as a postman receiving and mailing these letters in Mexico City. We would like to make the following observations in connection with these letters:

A. The Cubans are planning to hold a symposium in psychology in Havana from 24 to 30 November 1967. Two of BUSTAMANTE's letters include invitations to American psychiatrists to attend the symposium.

B. Dr. BUSTAMANTE is planning to attend the XI Interamerican Congress of Psychology to be held in Mexico City from 17 to 22 December 1967.

C. Dr. E. Roy *JOHN from the New York Medical College spent a month at the Institute directed by Dr. BUSTAMANTE in Havana.

CONTINUED...

MICROFILMED AUG 1 1967 DOC. MICRO. SER.

Attachment:
Letters a/s para 1 USC

S/C ATT'D BY RI/AN
Dated 26 JUL 67

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2 - FILES

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CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
	HMMA-32515	14 July 1967
	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER
	SECRET	201-327753

ANEXO 1

15P

ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS DE CUBA

INSTITUTO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA
Y PSICOLOGIA
Loma y 37, Av. del Vedado
Habana

DR. JOSE A. BUSTAMANTE
DIRECTOR

March 27, 1967

Stanley Lesse, M.D.
American Journal of Psychotherapy
15 West 81st. Street
New York, N.Y.
United States of America

Dear Dr. Lesse:

I have just received your letter acknowledging receipt of my work for which I thank you.

Since the mailing situation between our countries is so terrible I have made arrangements to keep in touch with you via Mexico, so I enclose a visiting card of the Assistant to the Director, Sr. Enrico Varisco, who works for Laboratories Erba in Mexico City. This will be a liaison between us since I will send my correspondence to you through him and I beg of you to do the same.

Hoping you will excuse the inconvenience, and with best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,

MICROFILMED
MAY 17 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Prof. Dr. J. A. Bustamante
Director

JAB/el
enc.

S/C
ATT TO HMMA 31953

CS COPY

201-22396

Anexo 2

ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS DE CUBA

INSTITUTO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA
Y PSICOLOGIA
[illegible]
HABANA

DR. JOSE A. [illegible]
DIRECTOR

La Habana, 27 de marzo de 1967

Profesor
Dr. Guillermo Dávila
Liverpool 62
Mexico 6, D.F.
Mexico

Querido Compañero:

En noviembre 8 le escribí; al no recibir respuesta suya también le escribí el 17 de febrero aprovechando el paso por esa ciudad del compañero Holmgren quién debía ponerla en correos allí.

Acabo de enterarme por la visita del amigo Enrico Varisco de que ha estado Ud. enfermo y que apenas hace unos días es que comienza a desarrollar sus actividades. Nada sabía en relación con la misma por las dificultades de comunicación que existen entre nosotros y me alegro enormemente de que el informe de Varisco incluya ya su restablecimiento.

Me informa Varisco que la Revista de la APAL, por razones de su enfermedad, no ha salido aún, lo que explica no haber llegado a mi poder pero que espera esté en la calle en los primeros días de Abril.

Me informa de que Ud. hubo de recibir mi foto y el Curriculum Vitae. Añado ahora a lo enviado en esa ocasión la elección de que he sido objeto como miembro de la IBRO (International Brain Research Organization) así como miembro de la Interamerican Journal of Psychology, en calidad de Director Consultante.

En la carta del 17 de Febrero le hablé del libro de Psicología Médica cuyo 1er tomo ha sido publicado ya y le adjunto un ejemplar, así como también el Indice del 2o tomo que saldrá para el mes de [illegible] fecha en que le enviaré un ejemplar.

En cuanto al libro "Psicología Médica y su Enseñanza en [illegible]" del que le hablé en la antes citada carta, ya está en la imprenta y saldrá para el mes de Julio.

Le adjunto también un libro publicado por los Editores del Hospital Psiquiátrico que recoge las opiniones del Prof. [illegible] que nos visitó. En este momento estamos traduciendo el libro que acabamos de [illegible].

S/C
ATT TO HMMA 31953

CS COPY

201-22396

Dr. Guillermo Dávila

...de los Profesores Rosodinski y Bitenchev, que se denomina "Introducción a la Psicología" 41ene y que cuando esté traducida completa le enviaré.

Le adjunto los trabajos "Aprendizaje y [illegible]", leído en el Congreso de Moscú para su uso personal y asimismo la ponencia "Factores Culturales en Histeria con Cuadro Clínico Esquizofrénico", leído en el Congreso de Madrid para su publicación en la Revista de la APAL.

El Dr. Holtzman hubo de hablarme del Congreso de la SIP en Mexico en diciembre a donde pienso asistir y le mando un trabajo experimental que estamos haciendo en el Instituto. Todo ello se lo he escrito al Dr. Díaz Guerrero y a los miembros de la SIP, pero al mismo tiempo les he aclarado la necesidad de que a tiempo se hagan las gestiones para que se me otorgue la visa y así evitar lo que ocurrió aquella vez cuando se reunió la APAL.

Creo que las condiciones han variado mucho de entonces a acá como pone de manifiesto la serie de delegaciones cubanas que visitan a Mexico y Mexicanas que visitan a Cuba así como la estancia en Mexico durante algunos meses para post graduados en algunas materias de gran número de médicos cubanos integrados al regimen actual. Por otra parte, espero que mi condición de miembro de la Sociedad de Amistad Cubano-Mexicana haga que el Embajador de Mexico en la Habana también ayude, pero de todos modos estoy desde ahora rogando para que en su tiempo oportuno haga que se realicen las gestiones necesarias.

Voy a empezar a publicar para el mes de Junio una Revista que se denominará Psiquiatría Transcultural y que será órgano oficial de la Comisión de Psiquiatría Transcultural de la Sociedad Cubana de Psiquiatría en la que vamos a comenzar comentando en español y resumiendo los trabajos que sobre la materia se publican en el mundo para después incluir los trabajos que vayamos realizando. Vamos a hacer una tirada que comprende no solo Cuba, sino los países Latinoamericanos, España y Portugal. Estamos parando el primer número y como ve será la primera Revista en español pues en estos momentos hay dos en Inglés, la "Transcultural Psychiatry Research Review and Newsletter" de Wittkower, la "Social Psychiatry", de Joshua Bierer, y la nueva en Francés, "Psychopathologie Africaine", de Collomb, de Dakar, Senegal.

Le agradecería que si tiene trabajos sobre Psiquiatría Transcultural me los envíe para comentarlos en mi Revista. También me agradaría recibir datos sobre la APAL y sobre su cátedra.

El amigo Varlaco y yo hemos llegado a la conclusión de [illegible]

vía Erbo para nuestra comunicación tanto en los viajes que él hace periódicamente como en el intermedio a través de la correspondencia entre su oficina central en Mexico y la oficina de la Habana.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para enviarle también un ejemplar de mi libro, de mis trabajos así como de la carta que hube de enviarle a nuestro común amigo y compañero, Alfonso Millán, por correo. Le ruego se lo haga llegar.

Sin más por el momento, y deseándole de nuevo que se encuentre bien, quedo de Ud.,

Afectuosamente,

Prof. Dr. J. A. Bustamante

JAB/el
adj.

Anexo 3

La Habana, 17 de Febrero de 1967

Dr. Guillermo Dávila
Liverpool 52
Mexico 6, D.F.
Mexico

Estimado Compañero:

En noviembre 2 le escribí dándole a conocer mis actividades y adjuntándole el trabajo leído en Moscú para su publicación en la Revista de la APAL; no he recibido respuesta suya y por lo tanto no sé si la carta se habrá extraviado por esa razón vuelvo a escribirle y en este momento utilizo el paso por esa ciudad del compañero Holguera el cual ha de ponerla en correos allí y por tanto tengo la seguridad que ahora la reciba.

Le ruego me conteste entregándole su respuesta al Gerente de la Compañía Cubana de Aviación que me la envía con el piloto en turno, pues quisiera saber si va a publicar el trabajo.

Por otra parte espero a partir de ahora escribirlo usando el piloto de la Cubana por lo que mis cartas le llegarán.

Espero enviarle un libro de Psiquiatría Infantil que acaba de publicarse en La Habana escrito por un autor soviético.

Le adjunto también el trabajo que leí en Moscú, "Aprendizaje y Drogas".

Si ha recibido el número 2 de la Revista de la APAL, le ruego me haga saber también este dato.

Acabo de terminar un texto de Psicología Médica en tres tomos del cual ya salió el primero, el segundo está siendo impreso, debiendo salir en los primeros meses del año en curso, y ya casi he terminado el tercero.

Este va [illegible] ya que lo he escrito [illegible] Un índice previo en cada [illegible] y el programa del curriculum aparece al final. Todos los capítulos [illegible] en el programa del curriculum son parte del curso, el resto no es [illegible] estudiantes y a los médicos.

S/C
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Dr. Guillermo Dávila

Creo que se trata de un trabajo que enfoca el problema de manera adecuada de acuerdo con nuestra tesis de lo que es la Psicología Médica y después de revisar toda la bibliografía mundial sobre este tema he verificado que los trabajos de Psicología Médica ya publicados no son más que Psicologías Generales o Manuales de Patología Psicosomática.

Yo llamo Psicología Médica a mi libro. El primer tomo tiene 226 páginas, y cada uno de los otros dos tendrán un número similar de páginas.

El 1er. tomo es sobre Psicología General (para los estudiantes del 2do. año) y el 2do tomo se llama Psicología y la Medicina, y es la verdadera Psicología Médica la que es propia para los estudiantes de Propedéutica en el 3er. año, y también para aquellos que están estudiando Cirugía, Obstetricia y Pediatría en el 4o. y 5o. años. El tercer tomo reune todas las escuelas psicológicas que se usan en Medicina así como toda la orientación de Psicoterapia que se usa para los post graduados.

También le estoy enviando una copia del Indice del segundo tomo. Yo considero que este constituye una originalidad en todo el trabajo ya que el primer tomo es sobre Psicología General (de la cual hay trabajos publicados) y el tercero contiene todas las escuelas (de las cuales hay trabajos publicados también). En Madrid, hube de mostrar el Indice a Seguín y estuvo muy de acuerdo con el mismo. Se lo estoy enviando solicitando su opinión crítica.

He escrito y me encuentro en el proceso de revisarlo y casi he terminado, un libro de unas 200 páginas para el cual he seleccionado el título de "Psicología Médica y su enseñanza en Medicina", un libro en el que expongo de manera detallada mi opinión sobre esta materia. Como es natural, recojo en el mismo todas las opiniones expresadas por diferentes autores, también las orientaciones de Congresos y Conferencias, lo que hay en el mundo en estos momentos sobre este tema, y después de todo eso desarrollo lo que estamos haciendo en nuestro Departamento de Psicología Médica, y finalmente nuestra opinión sobre todo esto.

El Dr. Holtzman me dijo que en diciembre se celebrará en Mexico el Congreso de la SIP y me invita a que no falte. Pienso ir, pero desde ahora me encuentro escribiendo a Ud., a Díaz Guerrero y a los miembros de la SIP para que me hagan las gestiones porque se me de la visa. Espero que mi condición de miembro de la Sociedad de Amistad Cubano-Mexicana haga que el Embajador de Mexico en La Habana también ayude.

Ud. sabe bien que tengo gran deseo de estar con Ud., Seguín y los otros compañeros así que le ruego haga lo posible para que tal cosa se logre.

Le estoy adjuntando los trabajos pues creo que no le llegó la carta anterior.

Con un saludo afectuoso me despido de Ud., fraternalmente,

JAB/el
adj.

Dr. J. A. Bustamante
Director

Anexo 4

La Habana, 20 de Febrero de 1967

Profesor
Dr. Alfonso Millán
Cátedra de Psicología Médica
Universidad Autónoma de Mexico
Mexico, D.F.
Mexico

Querido Amigo:

Hace tiempo no te escribo pues las ocupaciones me han embargado en forma insuperable.

En Madrid pude saber de ti por los compañeros asistentes al Congreso de Psiquiatría y asimismo pude tener la satisfacción de recibir el homenaje ofrecido por los compañeros Latinoamericanos en magnífico almuerzo. En el mismo me informaron del acuerdo del Congreso con relación a dicho homenaje y a mi futura nominación en el Consejo Asesor.

Espero asistir al Congreso de la [illegible] en Mexico en diciembre de este año y supongo habré de encontrarme allí contigo, Dávila, Matte de Gregorio, Seguín y otros compañeros.

Aprovecho la oportunidad ahora para informarte de nuestras actividades y te ruego me hagas saber de las tuyas por correo para estar mutuamente enterados.

Nuestro Instituto, que empezó sus actividades en 1962, tiene tres Departamentos: Neurofisiología, Psicología y Psicología Social, y fue fundado por la Escuela de Medicina llegando a formar parte de la Academia de Ciencias en 1965.

El Departamento de Neurofisiología está actualmente trabajando en las investigaciones siguientes:

a) Condición y Potenciales Evocados en la Vía Auditiva.
b) Influencia de Cardiotónicos y otras Drogas sobre el Reflejo Condicionado de Evitación.
c) Estudio de la Actividad Eléctrica del Sistema Nervioso de la Zachrissia Guanensis.

s/c
ATT. TO HMMA 31953

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Dr. [illegible]

d) Irradiación de Ondas Epilépticas. Influencias de diversas estructuras cerebrales sobre las ondas.

El Departamento de Psicología está trabajando en estas investigaciones:

a) Estudio de las variables participantes en la relación Médico-Paciente en Psicoterapia individual y en Psicoterapia de grupo.

b) Estabilidad manual y motivación.
c) Factores de la personalidad del médico en perturbaciones Iatrogénicas.
d) Motivación y actividad motriz.
e) Hipnosis y aprendizaje.

El Departamento de Psicología Social está realizando las siguientes investigaciones:

a) Encuesta de la actitud de los estudiantes de Medicina.
b) Comportamiento de inadaptados sociales en la Provincia de Camagüey
c) Estudio sobre la burocracia.

El Departamento de Psicología Social no es un laboratorio de Ciencias Sociales; no es un Departamento de Sociología, y si se quiere, no se rige por un concepto psicologizante de la sociología. Es un laboratorio donde algunos aspectos sociales de nuestro medio son estudiados.

Por lo tanto, las investigaciones para estudiar las actitudes y opiniones de los jóvenes estudiantes cubanos así como el estudio de las aspiraciones del hombre en los campos, en sus propias tierras o en las granjas colectivas, se efectúan en este Departamento de Psicología Social.

Por primera vez en Cuba tenemos esta oportunidad ya que la Nación es, al fin, un gran laboratorio social donde profundos cambios se están ofreciendo a la mente investigadora, grandes posibilidades que si no se toman en consideración se perderían lamentablemente.

Como puede observarse, el estudio social se limita a quellos aspectos peculiares no solo de nuestra tradición sino de los cambios ocurridos en nuestro país, así como las consecuentes modificaciones psicológicas que quedarán evidenciadas en nuestros Simposios.

Además de estos tres Departamentos, el Instituto tiene cuatro Secciones: Electrónica, Estadística, Bibliografía y Publicaciones. En estos momentos, el personal que trabaja en el Instituto es como sigue: 8 profesores, 6 auxiliares, 3 psicólogos, 6 técnicos, 6 alumnos en Psicología y 6 en Psicología Social.

Como una aspiración final, trabajamos por la posible unificación de nuestros esfuerzos llevada a cabo por nuestros tres Departamentos para así poder alcanzar nuestra meta, esto es, los estudios inter-

disciplinarios realizados en campos hasta ahora desconocidos por nosotros, una aspiración deseada por aquéllos que están interesados en estas materias. Así, estamos trabajando en dos líneas de investigación: "Estímulos materiales y morales en la productividad" y "Motivación en un grupo religioso de Cuba".

Para resumir, el objetivo de nuestro Instituto es el estudio de los niveles neurofisiológicos y psicológicos así como los aspectos sociales que puedan ser de interés a nuestro país, tratando de alcanzar dentro de los límites de nuestros métodos de investigaciones la integración interdisciplinaria de nuestras disciplinas.

En estos momentos nos encontramos en el proceso de organizar un laboratorio de actividades Córtico-Viscerales o Psicosomático en conexión con una Clínica Psiquiátrica. Otro Laboratorio de Psicofármacos y Conducta pero manteniendo el de Psicología Aplicada en el que yo continuaré con mis estudios de variables participantes en la relación Médico-Paciente en Psicoterapia.

El Instituto ha organizado y convocado un Simposio Internacional de Neurofisiología el cual se celebró en febrero de 1965 en La Habana al cual asistieron muchos neurofisiólogos de fama internacional (como Asratyán, Purpura, Roy John, Grastyán, Bures, Kogan, Lifschits, Lissak, Manoic, etc.) y está organizando un Simposio Internacional de Psicología para 1968 con el siguiente tema: "Motivación: sus aspectos psicológicos, sociales y neurofisiológicos. Perspectiva de su integración".

Hemos inaugurado una nueva sección llamada Estudio Transculturales la que trabaja en conexión con la Comisión Psiquiátrica Transcultural de la Sociedad Cubana de Psiquiatría.

Para junio yo empezaré a publicar una Revista que se llamará Psiquiatría Transcultural y la cual será el órgano oficial de la Comisión de Psiquiatría y la Sección de Estudios Transculturales del Instituto, en la que aparecerá un resumen y comentarios en español de todos los trabajos publicados sobre esta materia en el mundo y más tarde incluiremos nuestros propios trabajos.

En relación al Departamento de Psicología Médica de la Facultad de Medicina en la Universidad de La Habana, nosotros empezamos a trabajar en 1961 después de operarse algunos cambios en la Universidad entre los cuales surgió este Departamento.

Empezamos con un curso práctico teórico en el 3er. año de Medicina pero mientras tanto se estaban realizando negociaciones con las autoridades Académicas para llevar a cabo esa transformación.

Nuestra opinión es que la Psicología Médica debe enseñarse de modo paralelo a las disciplinas a lo largo de la carrera hasta que el absurdo dualismo que hoy ofrece adecuada preparación somática pero muy débil preparación psicológica sea superado.

El año pasado, el Departamento de Psicología Médica realizó un estudio de la personalidad y vocación de todos los estudiantes que se inscriben haciendo entrevistas y pruebas que se repiten más tarde

en el 5to.

En el 2do. año explicaremos la Psicología General para dar la necesaria preparación a una aplicación adecuada de la Psicología Médica.

En el 3er. año invadimos el campo de la Propedéutica y participamos con los maestros añadiendo los factores psicológicos y sociales a la historia clínica, el estudio de los factores psicológicos en la entrevista, la relación Médico-Paciente, la reacción psicológica del paciente somático y las repercusiones somáticas de los trastornos emocionales.

En el 4to. año tenemos una tarea similar, pero como es natural, en una forma más especializada en Cirugía y Obstetricia, y en el 5to. año en Pediatría, añadimos los elementos necesarios de Psicología Social para realizar una competente campaña sanitaria.

El 6to. año se dedica al sistema de internado rotativo.

El Departamento de Psiquiatría explica Propedéutica Psiquiátrica en 3ro. y 4to. años, y la Psiquiatría Clínica en el 5to.

Nuestro Departamento junto con el Departamento de Psiquiatría para los residentes de Psiquiatría explica los aspectos neurofisiológicos y psicológicos y en curso de post graduado dedica tres años a que se desarrollen como especialistas.

Un curso de Psicoterapia se está organizando para los post graduados para así crear psicoterapeutas.

Por el momento tenemos el siguiente personal, el cual se divide el trabajo entre sí: 6 profesores, 4 auxiliares, 4 psicólogos, 3 instructores graduados, 6 no graduados y 40 estudiantes ayudantes.

Como que no tenemos técnicos suficientes ya que el nuestro es un país subdesarrollado, nosotros trabajamos en una doble capacidad por el momento (enseñanza e investigación) usando un tercio de nuestro tiempo en la enseñanza y dos tercios en la investigación.

Acabo de terminar un texto de Psicología Médica en tres tomos del cual ya salió el primero, el segundo está siendo impreso debiendo salir en los primeros meses del año en curso, y ya casi he terminado el 3ro.

Este es un trabajo sui generis ya que lo he escrito no solo como texto sino como trabajo de consulta. Un índice previo da todo el contenido y el programa del curriculum aparece al final. Todos los capítulos tienen los títulos en negritas; aquellos títulos que aparecen en el programa del curriculum son parte del curso, el resto no es más que una expansión del mismo. De este modo, sirve igualmente a los estudiantes y a los médicos.

Creo que se trata de un trabajo que enfoca el problema de manera adecuada de acuerdo con nuestra tesis de lo que es la Psicología Médica

[illegible]

y después de revisar toda la bibliografía mundial sobre este tema he verificado que los trabajos de Psicología Médica ya publicados no son más que Psicologías Generales o Manuales de Patología Psicosomática.

Yo llamo Psicología Médica a mi libro. El primer tomo tiene 396 páginas, y cada uno de los otros dos tendrán un número similar de páginas.

El 1er. tomo es sobre Psicología General (para los estudiantes del 2do. año y el 2do tomo se llama Psicología y la Medicina, y es la verdadera Psicología Médica la que es propia para los estudiantes de Propedéutica en el 3er. año, y también para aquellos que estén estudiando Cirugía, Obstetricia y Pediatría en el 4to. y 5to. años. El tercer tomo reune todas las escuelas psicológicas que se usan en Medicina así como toda la orientación de Psicoterapia que se usa para los post graduados.

Adjunto encontrará mi trabajo sobre "Aprendizaje y Drogas". Este trabajo que hube de presentar en el XVIII Congreso Internacional de Psicología de Moscú en el Simposio de Psicofármacos y Regulación de la Conducta lo hemos continuado posteriormente modificando el diseño realizando en lugar de tres sesiones un número de ellas que se extenderán hasta unas veinte con idéntico ritmo. Con ello, pretendemos superar una duda que quedó consignada en sus conclusiones sobre la posible insuficiencia de tres sesiones en relación con la normal curva del olvido.

Muy bien podría ser este trabajo el que llevara al próximo Congreso de la SIP o por el contrario algunos de los que realizamos en el campo de la Psicología Transcultural.

También te estoy enviando "Factores Culturales en Histerias con Cuadro Clínico Esquizofrénico". Este trabajo fue leído en el mes de Septiembre pasado en el IV Congreso Mundial de Psiquiatría, en Madrid.

Además te envío una copia del Indice del segundo tomo. Yo considero que éste constituye una originalidad en todo el trabajo ya que el primer tomo es sobre Psicología General (de la cual hay trabajos publicados) y el tercero contiene todas las escuelas (de las cuales hay trabajos publicados también). En Madrid, hube de mostrar el Indice a Seguín y estuvo muy de acuerdo con el mismo. Te lo estoy enviando solicitando tu opinión crítica.

He escrito y me encuentro en el proceso de revisarlo y casi he terminado un libro de unas 200 páginas para el cual he seleccionado el título de "Psicología Médica y su enseñanza en Medicina", un libro en el que expongo de manera detallada mi opinión sobre esta materia. Como es natural, recojo en el mismo todas las opiniones expresadas por diferentes autores, también las orientaciones de Con-

Mrs. A. Millon

[illegible], le [illegible] al mundo en [illegible] sobre este tema, y después de todo eso [illegible] lo que estamos haciendo en nuestro Departamento de Psicología Médica y finalmente [illegible] opinión sobre todo esto. Ya estoy [illegible] también el índice de este libro.

Cuando este libro salga con mucho gusto le enviaré una copia.

Esperando tener noticias suyas pronto, y con un abrazo se despide de Ud.,

Fraternalmente,

Prof. Dr. José A. Bustamante
Director

JAB/el
adj.

14-00000

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, INC.

STANLEY LESSE, M. D. • EDITOR
15 WEST 81ST STREET • NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

April 21, 1967

Mr. Enrico Varisco
Assistant Director
Lab. Carlo Erba De Mexico, S.A.
M.A. Quevado 555
Mexico 21, D.F.
Mexico

Dear Mr. Varisco:

Enclosed you will find a letter written to Dr. Jose Bustamante. Dr. Bustamante informed me that I could maintain contact with him by forwarding letters to you and that these letters in turn, would be sent to him. I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Lesse

Stanley Lesse, M.D.
Editor-in-Chief

SL:al
Enc.

S/C
ATT TO HMMA 31953

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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, INC.

STANLEY LESSE, M. D. • EDITOR
15 WEST 81st STREET • NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

April 21, 1967

Dr. Jose A. Bustamante
Instituto de Neurofisiologia
Y Psicologia
Loma y 37, Alt. Del Vedado
Havana, Cuba

Dear Dr. Bustamante:

I have recently completed a reading of your paper entitled "Cultural Factors in Hysterias with Schizophrenic Clinical Pictures." I found it to be of great interest and I appreciate your sending it to me. I have been working with Dr. William Wolf on the projection of medical education and psychiatry as they are likely to be in the next century. The first of a series of articles and of a monograph, was published in the April 1966 issue of the American Journal of Psychotherapy. This takes in a great deal of analysis that would be included under transcultural psychiatry. Indeed, we are using the systems analysis approach which, of course, must take into account the broad psychosocial and socioeconomic forces that influence the psychodynamics matrices in individuals. I am interested in the particular securities that are precipitated in the ego structure of individuals by the very nature of the socioeconomic, sociopolitical and sociophilosophic system in which the individual lives. In an opposite vein, we are interested in the stresses that are placed upon the individual by various social systems from individual and practical standpoints. Awarenesses such as these should be of help in the planning of social systems for underdeveloped nations. While this seems like a very ambitious conceptualization, I do not believe that it is an unlikely possibility in the coming generations.

I look forward to receive the copy of your book "Psicologia Medica", Volume I. I believe that the outline as you presented it to me seems very inclusive.

Your note concerning a meeting dealing with

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS

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4. WH/COG/Cuba/Reports/[redacted]				[redacted]
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17 May 1967 copy detached, [illegible]

3-4 - please review for any exploitation desired.

There may be some info or interest here.

MICROFILMED
MAY 17 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

SLAFF employee

4-7 Letter to [redacted] discussed in one-time CSLB to OSI/[illegible], CSRB-ED

R

16 MAY 1967

FILE TITLE

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TRACE REQUEST | ABSTRACT | INDEX

DATE MICROFILMED | DOCUMENT DATE | DOCUMENT NUMBER

"motivation" to take place in February, 1968 is of some interest to me. I would like to know more about it with the possibility that I might attend if there are circumstances permitting my coming to Havana.

I plan to publish a modified form of your letter in the July issue of the American Journal of Psychotherapy. This will enable our readers to be more aware of your activities in Cuba.

I look forward to the maintenance of a very close correspondence.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Stan Lesse

SL:al

Stanley Lesse, M.D.
Editor-in-Chief

Note! I just received the book. It is well organized and represents a definite contribution

14-00000

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MICROFILM

TO: Chief, WH Division

INFO: Chief of Station, JMWAVE

FROM: Chief of Station, Mexico City

SUBJECT: [redacted] ASSET
Dr. Jose Angel BUSTAMANTE

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Reference: Director 83396

Action Required: For your information

MICROFILMED
MAY 17 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

1. Before leaving on his last trip to Cuba in March 1967, [redacted] was asked to obtain information on Dr. Jose Angel BUSTAMANTE, reported to be one of Fidel CASTRO's physicians. [redacted] was warned that BUSTAMANTE is considered to be a pro-Soviet Communist. ASSET

2. [redacted] had previously met Dr. BUSTAMANTE via a common friend, Dr. Guillermo DAVILA, a Mexican physician who occasionally gives L-1 messages and publications for delivery in Havana. DAVILA asked [redacted] to say hello to his Cuban friend, which L-1 did on 27 March. During the ensuing conversation, BUSTAMANTE mentioned that he attended the World Congress of Psychology in the Soviet Union in August 1966. He had previously visited the USSR in 1961, and found great changes in that country. He felt that a definite evolution had taken place between 1961 and 1966, bringing life in the Soviet Union several steps closer to that in the Western countries. He also found radical changes in the field of his professional specialty. Psychiatric and psychological trends in the USSR, he felt, had broken away from the rigid doctrines that limited their development until a few years ago and had grown more liberal. Several specialists who had been ostracized for psychiatric and psychological theories contrary to those officially accepted in the USSR had been rehabilitated.

3. [redacted] offered the services of his firm with branches in Mexico and Cuba to help BUSTAMANTE send and receive letters to and from foreign countries, pointing out that his firm quite frequently made use of Cubana pilots, a much faster transmittal method than normal mail channels.

(Continued)

Attachment:
Letters (5) Under Separate Cover

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	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER
	SECRET	201-

BUSTAMANTE appeared grateful for this offer and gave [redacted] four letters when he had lunch with him on 30 April. Photocopies of these letters are forwarded under separate cover. We leave any exploitation of the information contained in these letters to Headquarters. Of some interest is the fact that BUSTAMANTE hopes to attend a medical congress in Mexico in December 1967. Also interesting are the details which the doctor gives on his work in Cuba. BUSTAMANTE mentions, for example in his letter to Dr. Alfonso MILLAN in Mexico, that he is currently making two separate investigations: "Material and moral enducements for productivity" and "Motivation of a religious group in Cuba." A reply to one of BUSTAMANTE's letters received by [redacted] on 26 April is also attached under separate cover. Information provided by BUSTAMANTE on the rise and fall of Drs. MACHADO Ventura and Rene VALLEJO as Fidel Castro's private physicians and confidants was disseminated in a separate intelligence report.

ASSET

[redacted]

for [redacted]

STAFF employee

INSTRUCTIONS

PRIOR TO FILING

1. Fill in Sect. 2 on back. Detach back flap and forward to RID.
2. Destroy front cover sheet, unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.

ACTION BRANCH

If file no. and title shown are not proper, insert proper file no. below and forward document to RID/AN.

FROM:

RID/AN

PROPER FILE NO.

TO: ALL ADDRESSEES
FILL IN SECTION 1 ON BACK, IF APPROPRIATE

COMMENTS

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. C/WH/1				JP
2. [redacted]			1 Aug	
3. [redacted]			3 Aug	[redacted]
4. WH/COG/FI			4 Aug	
5. [redacted] WH/SAO [redacted]				
6. STAFF OFFICERS				
7.				
8. C/CA/NG [redacted] 7 AUG 1967 STAFF OFFICER				
9. WH/SAO 22 AUG 1967				
10. L. Cu			2/22 - DS	
11.				
12. WH/1 - JS				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17. RID/FI				

1 AUG 1967 Copy Detached

1-3 Al - you might [illegible] this guy from Cuba [illegible] be wrong but I [illegible] recollect that he [illegible] as [illegible] as he [illegible]. Will you check it out with Cuba & RI etc. ~~[illegible]~~ furnish traces and comments - No objection if Cuba takes action [illegible] ~~at the~~ our only [illegible] is 4R(SORT-). [redacted] check with [redacted] ~~re Cuba [illegible]~~ for possible ~~[illegible]~~ Hopefully be [illegible]

4 To [illegible] I think this should be passed on to 5-8 [illegible] action. Maybe Dr. [redacted] in medical can be of assistance in this [illegible].

[illegible] in [illegible] - should be 1968 not 1967.

Staff [illegible]

MICROFILMED
AUG 1 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

TRACE REQUEST	ABSTRACT	X
	INDEX	X

FILE TITLE

FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)
201-223418

DATE MICROFILMED

DOCUMENT DATE
[illegible]

DOCUMENT NUMBER
[illegible]

FORM 610a USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

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DISPATCH

SECRET

PROCESSING ACTION

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MARKED FOR INDEXING
NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
MICROFILM

TO: Chief, Western Hemisphere Division

INFO: Chief, WH/COG and Chief of Station, JMWAVE

FROM: Chief of Station, Mexico City [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted] Dr. Jose Angel BUSTAMANTE

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES: See paragraph two

Reference: HMMA-31953

1. Forwarded under separate cover attachment are eleven letters sent or received by Dr. Jose Angel BUSTAMANTE, Director of the Institute of Neuropsychology and Psychology in Havana, via [redacted] who acts as a postman receiving and mailing these letters in Mexico City. We would like to make the following observations in connection with these letters:

A. The Cubans are planning to hold a symposium in psychology in Havana from 24 to 30 November 1967. Two of BUSTAMANTE's letters include invitations to American psychiatrists to attend the symposium.

B. Dr. BUSTAMANTE is planning to attend the XI Interamerican Congress of Psychology to be held in Mexico City from 17 to 22 December 1967.

C. Dr. E. Roy *JOHN from the New York Medical College spent a month at the Institute directed by Dr. BUSTAMANTE in Havana.

CONTINUED...

MICROFILMED AUG 1 1967 DOC. MICRO. SER.

Attachment:
Letters a/s para 1 USC

S/C ATT'D BY RI/AN
Dated 28 JUL 67

Distribution:
2 - C/WHD w/att usc
1 - C/WH/COG w/o att
1 - COS/JMWAVE w/att
2 - FILES

CS COPY

201-

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
	HMMA-32515	14 July 1967

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

HQS FILE NUMBER: 1753

2. This Station believes that an effort should made to obtain assessments of Dr. BUSTAMANTE from one or more American doctors attending the Havana symposium and/or the Mexico City congress. While BUSTAMANTE is openly critical of various aspects of United States foreign policy, including U.S. relations with Cuba, he apparently likes Americans. He recently told [redacted] in Havana that the World Congress of Psychology held in Madrid in September 1966 gave him the opportunity to again meet, after a number of years, a number of colleagues from various countries including the United States. He said that he took this opportunity to deny allegations that he was a doctor belonging to the state security emphasizing that these allegations were calomnies as he had always limited his activities in Cuba to strictly scientific fields.

3. We would like to have Headquarters' and JMWAVEs' reactions to our suggestion.

[redacted]

for [redacted]

STAFF EMPLOYEE

14-00000

9P

ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS DE CUBA

INSTITUTO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA
Y PSICOLOGIA
Loma y 37, Alt. del Vedado
Habana

Prof. Dr. Jose A. Bustamante
Director

June 12, 1967

F. C. Redlich, (M.D.)
Professor of Psychiatry
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut USA

MICROFILMED
AUG 1 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Dear Dr. Redlich:

In December 14, 1966, I wrote you a long letter giving you all the information about our activities at the Institute. I have not heard from you ever since, and I am afraid this letter did not reach you at all, therefore, I am enclosing a copy and following are a few more news about this year's activities so far.

I wish to let you know that in July our new Review called Transcultural Psychiatry will be published here. As soon as it is out, I will mail you a copy. We are editing it and it will be the first of its kind in our language.

We have an Anthropologist working with us at the Institute now, Dr. Antonio Santa Cruz, a Yale graduate, and we are planning a joint book on Transcultural Psychiatry since there is not a treatise in Spanish on this subject. I will let you know as to its development.

In reference to the Reviews that you so kindly offered to send us, we are for the time being overcoming the shortage we were experiencing. Instead, and if at all possible, I would like to receive Vol. III of the American Handbook of Psychiatry, edited by Silvano Arieti. I have Vols. I and II, and would be obliged to you if you could send it to me.

Although I know your interest is in Psychiatry, I wish to inform you that we are organizing a Symposium of Psychology which will take place in Havana, the 24-30 of November, 1966, convened by the Institute and the Academy of Sciences. Its subject will be: "Motivation: neurophysiologic, psychologic and social factors. Perspective of an integration". The paper could be on motivation: it can be an interdisciplinary subject, as well as neurophysiologic, psychologic or a social one.

I do not know whether you are interested or not, but in case you are, please let me know and I will send you an invitation. The guests' stay will be borne by the Academy of Sciences, and we have

S/C
ATT #1 TO HMMA 32515

201-23396

made arrangements that will assure tickets for all via Mexico, Praga or Madrid.

Three of the scientists that have already accepted to come to the Symposium visited the Institute this year. One of them was Dr. Vladimir D. Nebylitsyn, Vice-Director of the Institute of Psychology from Moscow, who stayed two months with us. He helped us to create a typology laboratory in our Psychology Department. At the same time, he offered a course on typology variables according to Teplov and himself.

He works principally studying personality. His conception is primarily based in the human brain properties that were discovered by Pavlov and later on were developed by Teplov and his collaborators.

De Nebylitsyn, as well as other investigators, have developed some scientific methods on the investigation of such properties of the nervous system and their studies nowadays can very well be correlated with certain personality dimensions. It has been thus proven by some investigators abroad and today, in Cuba, we need to begin developing such scientific methods.

We also had Dr. E. Roy John, from the New York Medical College, who spent a month here. Following is a brief resumé of his activities at the Institute.

In the mornings, Dr. John gave a lecture on physiology of learning, having memory as a basic theme, explained every possible way, psychological, physiological, biochemical and anatomically. The lecture was discussed by those attending, and experimental solutions were proposed for various problems not yet resolved. The text book used in this course was written by Dr. John himself and will be out of print by now.

In the afternoons, four different experiments were carried out. The first one on evoked potentials in humans, correlations of same facing luminous stimulations of different colors. Influence of expectancy situations. The second experiment was on learning, observing cats with alimentary reflex. The third one was in influence of specific and unspecific structures of the Central Nervous System on learning. Stimulations of different specific structures and of reticular watching the importance of the facilitation of this mechanism. The fourth experiment was a study with microelectrodes of neuronal activity changes during the learning stage in cronic animals.

Both Dr. Nebylitsyn and Dr. John dictated very interesting

conferences at the Academy of Sciences' Conference Hall and at the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Public Health.

At the moment, we have Dr. E. Grastyán, from the University of Pecs, Hungary, who will leave soon after collaborating with the Department of Psychology for two months. He has been working on motivation and cooperating in a joint work for our coming Symposium.

I think I should let you know that I have written to Dr. D. Leigh, Secretary to the World Psychiatric Association and among other things I indicated the convenience to create one Committee or Section of Transcultural Psychiatry within the World Psychiatric Association because this is a rather new and multi-disciplinary field (comprising psychologists, psychiatrists, anthropologists, etc.) requiring more than any other one the cooperation and help to facilitate the efforts to keep producing and offering contributions in the development of this field.

I have secured a better way to get our mail and it consists of the following: address your envelope to Laboratorios Erba, Apartado 21909, Mexico 21, D.F., Mexico, and the letter to me. Once they open the letter and see it is addressed to me, a member of the laboratory will bring it personally to me as they travel back and forth between our countries. I will address my letters to you and they will mail them in Mexico to you. In this way, we are both sure our mail will not get lost since I have absolute confidence in them.

I think I have covered everything of interest to you.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and with best wishes, I remain,

Cordially yours,

Prof. Dr. J. A. Bustamante
Director

JAB/cl
enc.

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VOLUME II OF II

JANUARY 1966 Thru

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2? JANUARY 1972

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(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number)

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IMMEDIATE BOGOTA INFO ROUTINE WH/MIAMI

[redacted]

REF A. BOGOTA 18310 (IN 519768)

B. WH/MIAMI 13648 (IN 519786)

1. HEADQUARTERS TRACES REVEAL NO SIGNIFICANT ADDITIONAL INFO.

2. FILE: DEFER. GP-1.

END OF MESSAGE

WH/COG

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Released by—phone:
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staff employee

staff employee
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IMMEDIATE WH/MIAMI, DIRECTOR

[redacted] Indecatore

22 JAN 72 IN 519768

REF: BOGOTA 18289 (IN 518523)

1. REQUEST IMMEDIATE TRACES COMPLETE PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND PRESENT WHEREABOUTS, IF KNOWN, CAPTIAN JOSE ABRAHANTES FERNANDEZ. [redacted] (Former Asset) PICKED PHOTO NUMBER 169 CUBAN MUG BOOK (JUAN ABRAHANTES) AS POSSIBLY CUBAN WHO USES ALIAS "FIDEL" AND WHO IN CHARGE CUBAN GROUP ALLEGEDLY BOGOTA AT PRESENT. COULD JUAN LOOK LIKE JOSE IF LATTER WEARING BEARD?

2. ALSO REQUEST IMMEDIATE TRACES INCLUDING PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND PRESENT WHEREABOUTS ROLANDO CUBELA SECANDES, NUMBER 170 MUG BOOK, JOSE ANGEL BUSTAMANTE O'LEARY, NUMBER 511 MUG BOOK, AND JACINTO VASQUEZ DE LA GARZA, NUMBER 623 MUG BOOK.

3. FILE: DEFER. GP-1

SECRET

FILE IN 201-0 2 2 3 9 6

[redacted] staff employee

FILE, VR C/WH/OA, CS/DO, C/CI, DDI, ADCI, C/TCP 3, C/FI

S E C R E T 222200Z JAN 72 CITE WH/MIAMI 13648

IMMEDIATE BOGOTA INFO IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR 22 JAN 72 IN 519786

[redacted] Indicators

REF BOGOTA 18310 (IN 519768)

1. PRECISE WHEREABOUTS OF CAPTAIN JOSE A B R A H A N T E S IS NOT KNOWN TO US, BUT WE HAVE NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT HE IS OUTSIDE OF CUBA. GIVEN HIS RANK (VICE MINISTER OF INTERIOR AND HEAD OF THE DSE), IT SEEMS HIGHLY UNLIKELY THAT HE WOULD BE ENGAGED IN A MISSION WITH SUCH PATENTLY HIGH FLAP POTENTIAL. OUR FILE ON JOSE DOES NOT INDICATE THAT HE HAS EVER USED WAR NAME "FIDEL." COMPARISON OF OUR MOST RECENT (CIRCA 1965) PHOTOGRAPH OF JOSE WITH PHOTO 162 (OF JUAN) IN MUG BOOK LEADS US TO CONCLUDE THAT JOSE AND JUAN ARE NOT IDENTICAL. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF JOSE AS FOLLOWS:

THIRTY NINE YEAR OLD CAUCASIAN WITH BLACK HAIR AND EYES. DARK COMPLECTED, MEDIUM BUILD, ROUND FACE AND GENERALLY REGARDED AS HANDSOME. DIFFERENT SOURCES ESTIMATE HIS HEIGHT AND WEIGHT AS RANGING FROM FIVE FOOT SEVEN TO FIVE FOOT NINE AND FROM 110 LBS TO 175 LBS.

2. WE HAVE NO PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF JUAN ABRAHANTES AND CAN PROVIDE NO INFORMATION ON HIS CURRENT WHEREABOUTS.

FILE IN 201- C-22396

FILE, VR

PAGE 2 WH/MIAMI 13648 S E C R E T

3. MAJOR ROLANDO C U B E L A SECADES (201-2[illegible]234) WAS ARRESTED IN EARLY 1966 FOR CONSPIRING WITH CIA AGAINST THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT GENERALLY AND FIDEL CASTRO SPECIFICALLY. HIS SENTENCE WAS FOR 25 YEARS. IN THE INTERIM WE HAVE RECEIVED SEVERAL REFUGEE REPORTS TO THE EFFECT THAT CUBELA IS STILL (AS OF AUGUST 1971) IN THE LA CABANA PRISON WHERE IS WORKING AS A MEDICAL DOCTOR. WE HAVE NO PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF CUBELA AND HAVE NO FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS WHEREABOUTS. HOWEVER, UNLESS THE ENTIRE ARREST AND TRIAL IN 1966 AND SUBSEQUENT IMPRISONMENT OF CUBELA WERE A TOTAL FARSE, WE INCLINED TO DOUBT THAT CUBELA WOULD BE ENTRUSTED WITH THIS SORT OF MISSION.

4. JOSE ANGEL B U S T A M A N T E O'LEARY (201-022395) WAS BORN IN JANUARY 1911 AND IS CURRENTLY A PROFESSOR PHYCHOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA MEDICAL SCHOOL. IN NOVEMBER 1971, ALONG WITH FIDEL CASTRO, HE MADE CONTACT WITH CHILEAN DRUG TRAFFICERS (DIRECTOR 2011[illegible]). WE HAVE NO PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS TO BUSTAMANTE'S WHEREABOUTS, BUT ARE INCLINED TO THINK THAT HIS AGE WOULD RULE HIM OUT OF THIS SORT OF EXERCISE.

5. JACINTO V A S Q U E Z DE LA GARZA (201 [illegible]) IS CUIS

[illegible]

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FILE, VR

AMBASSADOR TO THE UAR. CURRENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN TO US. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AS FOLLOWS: BORN SOMETIME BETWEEN 1927 AND 1932. CAUCASIAN WITH LIGHT BROWN HAIR WHO WEARS PRESCRIPTION GLASSES. DESCRIPTIONS OF HIS HEIGHT AND WEIGHT VARY FROM 5 FEET 6 INCHES TO 5 FEET 8 INCHES AND FROM 125 LBS TO 145 LBS.

6. FILE: DEFER. GP1.

S E C R E T

December 14, 1966

F. C. Redlich, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut
United States of America

Dear Dr. Redlich:

According to our conversation I am writing to you in order to let you know all about the Institute of Neurophysiology and Psychology of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba, and the Department of Medical Psychology of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Havana.

Our Institute, which began its activities in 1962, has three Departments: Neurophysiology, Psychology and Social Psychology, and was founded by the School of Medicine, becoming one of the Institutes of the Academy of Sciences in 1965.

The Department of Neurophysiology is working on the following investigations: *

a) Influences of some drugs or chemical substances which favor and inhibit Leao's spreading depression on convulsive crisis.
b) Cardiotonic influences on avoidance reflex.
c) Study on the electrical activity of Zachrisia Guanensis' nervous system.
d) Drug-dependence learning on cat and rat.

The Psychology Department is working on these investigations: *

a) Study on the participant variables in the Physician-Patient relationship in individual psychotherapy and in group psychotherapy.
b) Hand-steadiness and Motivation.
c) Personality factors of the physician in Iatrogenic disturbances.
d) Motivation and motor activity.
e) Hypnosis and learning.

The Department of Social Psychology is doing the next researches: *

a) Attitude survey on medical school students.
b) Social Maladjusted behavior in Camagüey Province.
c) Study on bureaucracy.

* At the time this was written.

The Social Psychology Department is not a laboratory on Social Sciences; it is not a Sociology Department, and if you will, it is not ruled by a Psychologised concept of Sociology.

It is a laboratory where modest social aspects of our medium are studied with the purpose to know the values and stereotypes offered in our medium in connection with the psychological activity.

Thus, the investigations to study the attitudes and opinions of the young Cuban students as wellas the study of the ambitions of the man in the fields, in his own lands or in collective farms, are carried out in this Social Psychology Department.

For the first time in Cuba we have this opportunity since our Nation is, at last, a big social laboratory where profound changes are being offered to the investigative mind, great possibilities that if not taken in consideration would be hopelessly lost.

As it can be observed, the social study is limited to these peculiar aspects not only of our tradition but of the changes occurring in our country, as well as the consequent psychological modifications that will be evidenced in our Symposia.

Besides the three Departments, the Institute has four Sections: Electronics, Statistics, Bibliography and Publications.

At this moment, the personnel working at the Institute is as follows: 8 Professors, 6 auxiliaries, 3 psychologists, 6 technicians, 2 statisticians, 1 anthropologist, 6 students in Neurophysiology, 6 in Psychology, and 6 in Social Psychology.

As a final aspiration, there is the possible unification of the efforts carried out by our three Departments so we can reach our goal, i.e., the inter-disciplinary studies made in fields unknown up to now, an aspiration maintained by those interested in these subjects. Thus, we are working in two lines of investigation: "Material and moral incentives in productivity", and "Motivation in a Cuban religious group".*

To sum it up, the objective of our Institute is the study of the neurophysiologic and psychological levels as well as that of the social aspects that might be of interest in our country, trying within the limits of our methods of investigations to attain the inter-disciplinary integration of those disciplines.

We are now in the process of organising a Cortico-Visceral Activities or Psychosomatic Laboratory in connection with a Psychiatric Clinic. Another Laboratory on Psychopharmacols and Behavior keeping the Applied Psychology one in which I will continue with my studies of participant variables in the Physician-Patient relationship in Psychotherapy. In

* As of this date, June, 1967, the latter was dropped.

reference to this last work, I wish to state that I have finished the first stage.

The Institute has organised and convened an International Neurophysiology Symposium which took place in February, 1965, in Havana which was attended by many Neurophysiologists of international fame (like Asratyán, Purpura, Rey John, Grastyán, Bures, Kogan, Lifschits, Lissak, Mancia, etc.) and is organising an International Psychology Symposium for February, 1968 with the following theme: "Motivation: its neurophysiological, psychological and social aspects. Perspective of its integration". *

We have inaugurated a new section called Transcultural Studies which works in connection with the Transcultural Psychiatric Commission of the Cuban Society of Psychiatry.

For the beginning of next year I will begin to publish a Review called Transcultural Psychiatry and which will be the official organ of the Transcultural Psychiatry Commission of the Cuban Society of Psychiatry and the Transcultural Studies Section of the Institute, where we will have a resumé and comments in Spanish of all the papers published in this subject in the world and later on we will include our own works.

Enclosed please find my paper on "Learning and Drugs" which I read at the XVIII International Congress of Psychology in Moscow, and the one you heard at the IV World Congress of Psychiatry, in Madrid, "Cultural Factors in Hysterias with Schizophrenic Clinical Picture", and also one of our Bulletines I will send you the next number now in press.

In relation to the Department of Medical Psychology of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Havana, we started to work in 1961 after making some changes at the University which, among other things, created this Department.

We began with a theoretic practical course in the 3rd year of Medicine but we undertook all the opportune negotiations with the academic authorities to carry out such a transformation.

Our opinion is that Medical Psychology must be taught in parallel manner to the disciplines all along the career until the absurd dualism that today offers adequate somatic preparation but very weak psychological preparation is overcome.

Last year in agreement with the Faculty and after constant efforts we obtained and put in practice the following activity:

In the 1st. year, our Department carries out a study of the personality and inclinations of all the students who are registered making interviews and tests which are repeated later in the 5th year.

---

* The date of the Symposium has been moved to 24-30 of November, 1968.

In the 2nd. year, we explain General Psychology in order to give the necessary preparation for an adequate application of Medical Psychology.

In the 3rd. year, we invade the field of Propedeutics and participate with these teachers adding the psycholdgical and social factors in the clinical hystory, the study of Psychological factors in the interview, the physician-patient relationship, the psychological reaction of the somatic patient and the somatic repercussions of the emotional disturbances.

In the 4th year, we realize a similar task, but as it is natural, in a more specialized manner in Surgery and Obstetrics, and in 5th year in Pediatries, adding the necessary Social Psychology elements in Preventive Medicine to carry out a competent sanitary campaign.

The sixth year is dedicated to the rotating internship system.

The Department of Psychiatry explains Psychiatric Propedeutics in 3rd. and 4th years, and Clinical Psychiatry in 5th.

Our Department together with the Psychiatric Department for residents in Psychiatry explains the Neurophysiologic and Psychological aspects and in the post-graduate term dedicates three years for them to become specialists.

A course on Psychotherapy is being organized for the post-graduates so as to create psychotherapeutists.

At the present we have the following staff which divides the work among themselves:

6 Professors
4 auxiliaries
4 Psychologists
3 graduated instructors
6 under-graduated instructors and
40 student-helpers

As we do not have many technicians since ours is an underdeveloped country, we have to work in a dual capacity for the moment (teaching and investigating) using a third of our time in teaching and two thirds for investigation.

I just finished a text on Medical Psychology in three volumes of which the first is already out, the second is in press, coming out during the first months of the coming year, and I am almost finished with the third.

This is a "sui-generis" work as I have written it both as a text and as a work of consultation. A previous index gives all the contents and the curriculum program appears at the end. All chapters have all the headings in blacker type; those headings that appear in the curriculum

program are part of the course, the rest are merely an expansion of the same. This way, it fits both the students and the physicians.

I think it is a work that approaches the problem in an adequate manner according to our thesis of what Medical Psychology is and this is why I am writing to you because after revising all the world bibliography on this subject I verified that the Medical Psychology works already published are nothing but General Psychology or Handbooks of Psychosomatic Pathology.

I call it Medical Psychology. The first volume, just out, has 396 pages, and each of the other two volumes will have similar number of pages.

The first volume is about General Psychology (for the students in the 2nd year) and the second volume is called Psychology and Medicine and it is the true Medical Psychology which is suitable for the students of Propedeutics in the 3rd year, and also for those taking Surgery, Obstetrics and Pediatrics in the 4th and 5th years. The third volume gathers all Psychological schools being used in Medicine as well as all the orientations in Psychotherapy which are in use for the post-graduates.

Also enclosed please find the Index of the second volume. I consider this one constitutes an originality in the whole work since the first volume is on General Psychology (of which there are published works) and the third one contains all the schools (of which there are published works too).

In Madrid, I showed Seguin the program of the second book and he was greatly in favor of it. I am sending it to you asking for your critical opinion.

I had written, now in the process of revising and almost finished, a book of about 200 pages for which I have chosen the title of "Medical Psychology and its teaching in Medicine", a book in which I expose in detail my opinion about this matter. As it is understandable, I gather in it the opinions expressed by different authors, Congresses' and Conferences' orientations, what is available in the world on this subject at this moment, and after all that I develop what we are doing in our Medical Psychology Department and, finally, our opinion about all this.

When this book is out of print, I will send you one copy.

Dr. Redlich, we have some knowledge of your Psychiatric Department and your investigations but we would like to know more in detail about them. Would you please correspond with a similar letter telling me the most important information of your activities.

As for the Reviews we are interested in, I want you to know that at the moment we are conducting a survey in our Library to see what we have and what we need, and for the first days of the next year I will let you know about this.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and with best wishes for the Holiday Season just ahead, I am,

Cordially yours,

Prof. Dr. J. A. Bustamante
Director

JAB/el
ORG.

NOTE: This is an exact copy of the letter except for the footnotes that will bring you up to date.

16P

ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS DE CUBA

INSTITUTO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA
Y PSICOLOGIA
Loma y 37. Alt. del Vedado
Habana

Prof. DR. JOSE A. BUSTAMANTE
DIRECTOR

La Habana, 23 de junio de 1967

Prof. Dr. Alfonso Millán
Cátedra de Psicología Médica
Universidad Autónoma de México
México, D.F.
México.

MICROFILMED
AUG 1 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Querido Amigo:

Aprovechando un nuevo viaje del amigo Varisco te escribo otra vez para saludarte y darte unos informes que creo de importancia.

También le estoy escribiendo a Seguín y Dávila. Les hago saber a todos que en el mes de Julio saldrá el primer número de nuestra Revista Psiquiatría Transcultural de la cual les enviaré un ejemplar tan pronto salga.

En el mes de Noviembre se ha de celebrar una reunión de la Organización Sanitaria Panamericana sobre la "Enseñanza de la Psicología Médica y la Psiquiatría en América," a la que pienso asistir pues ha sido invitada la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de la Habana por la organización y la Facultad casi con toda seguridad me ha de designar, en ese caso no tendría problemas pues ellos se ocupan de conseguir la visa y de todos los demás detalles relacionados con la reunión.

En el mes de Enero le escribí una extensa carta a Pichot que en el Congreso de Madrid estuvo tratando de producir una reunión de los asistentes al mismo que se dedican a la Psicología Médica.

Yo recibí su citación con gran entusiasmo pues creo que es necesario cambien impresiones los norteamericanos, europeos y latinoamericanos ya que cada uno de dicho grupo tenemos nuestra propia opinión como son sin duda las tres opiniones que rigen en el mundo en esta materia. Él por su parte nos defraudó tanto a mí como a Seguín pues realizó una reunión intrascendente y se puso en contacto con gente que no representa la Psicología Médica en el mundo y por ejemplo, concretamente en relación al Perú, entró en contacto, no con Seguín que estaba allí, sino con un muchacho que no se dedica a esta disciplina.

Esa es la razón por la cual le escribí esa carta haciéndole esas críticas y sugiriéndole que para tratar de esos problemas con nosotros latinoamericanos tenían fundamentalmente que entrar en contacto contigo, con Seguín y conmigo pues creo fuera de toda falsa modestia que somos la más alta experiencia de la Psicología Médica en América Lati-

s/c

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ATT #2 TO HMMA 32515

201-22396

Prof. Millán

na y de hecho una corriente de importancia en el mundo.

No he tenido respuesta a esta carta todavía, pero sí recibí una nota de él donde me decía que había estado varios meses fuera de Francia.

Ahora bien yo creo que lo mejor es que cambiemos impresiones los tres por correo antes de llegar a la reunión en Noviembre en Lima pues allí nos vamos a poner de acuerdo los latinoamericanos sobre dicho problema. Seguín estará allí, tú no debes faltar y yo voy a hacer todo lo posible por ir.

Claro que hay cátedras de Psicología Médica en Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia y tal vez otras más, pero el desarrollo que hemos logrado en Perú, México y Cuba por nuestros respectivos esfuerzos todo el mundo reconoce y de no saberlo lo acepta en cuanto se le informa.

Por ello es que creo que es importante que cambiemos impresiones los tres antes de llegar a Noviembre, para llegar a Lima con perspectivas de una líneas adecuada.

Luego debemos demandar de los norteamericanos y de Pichot y los Europeos un cambio de impresiones o indicárselo a la OMS como acuerdo de nuestra reunión en Lima.

Con los mejores deseos para ti y un fuerte abrazo, se despide tu amigo,

ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS DE CUBA

INSTITUTO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA
Y PSICOLOGIA
Loma y 37. Alt. del Vedado
Habana

Prof. DR. JOSE A. BUSTAMANTE
DIRECTOR

23 de junio de 1967

Prof. Dr. Carlos Alberto Seguín
Jirón Huancavélica 470
Lima, Perú

Querido Amigo y Compañero:

Aprovechando la oportunidad que me brinda los Laboratorios Erba de escribir a los amigos de Latino América a través de ellos es que te hago estas líneas. A partir de ahora dirige el sobre a ellos a la dirección siguiente: Apartado 21909, Mexico 21, D.F., Mexico, y la carta a mí. Una vez que ellos abren el sobre y ven que está dirigida a mí, me la trae personalmente un representante de la casa en sus viajes entre nuestro país y Mexico. Así podemos estar seguros de una vía que no crea problemas pues tú escribes a Mexico y te llegan las mías de Mexico. Gracias a esto es que te estoy enviando el Tomo I de mi libro "Psicología Médica".

Te hago saber que en el mes de Julio saldrá el primer número de nuestra Revista Psiquiatría Transcultural de la cual te enviaré un ejemplar por la misma vía.

Te estoy enviando un ejemplar de los trabajos que a continuación relaciono: "Aprendizaje y Drogas", trabajo que leí en el Simposio "Psicofarmacología y Regulación de la Conducta" en el XVIII Congreso Internacional de Psicología, Moscú; el trabajo que oiste en Madrid, "Factores Culturales con Cuadro Clínico Esquizofrénico"; "Importancia de la Psicología Médica en la Formación del Nuevo Médico", trabajo que ha sido traducido al Alemán y será publicado por la Universidad de Halle-Wittemberg, Alemania; "La Enseñanza de la Psicología Médica en Cuba", que ha sido traducido al Búlgaro y será publicado en la Revista "Savremena Medicina" en Sofía, Bulgaria; así como el último número del Boletín del Instituto. El Boletín a partir del próximo número saldrá cada tres meses, y estando ya en imprenta el número de Julio tan pronto salga te enviaré un ejemplar.

Deseo hacerte saber que le envié a Stanley Lesse mi trabajo "Psiquiatría en Cuba", igual al que tu enviaste correspondiente al Perú, el cual debe estar al salir en el American Journal of Psychotherapy.

Está al salir también mi libro "La Enseñanza de la Psicología Médica en la Carrera de Medicina". Recibirás un ejemplar cuando esté listo. Asimismo, recordarás haber visto el Indice del Tomo II de la "Psicolo-

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Prof. Seguín

gía Médica" el cual saldrá el mes de julio próximo y del cual también te enviaré un ejemplar.

Voy a México en Diciembre de este año, al Congreso de la Sociedad Interamericana de Psicología y espero verte allí. Es casi seguro que vaya también, a fines de Noviembre a Lima, a la reunión de la Organización Sanitaria Panamericana sobre la "Enseñanza de la Psicología Médica y la Psiquiatría en América". He sido invitado por la organización y ellos se encargan de conseguirme la visa y demás detalles relacionados con el viaje. Es casi seguro que vaya.

Estoy usando la misma vía para comunicarme con Dávila, y le envié un retrato mio así como el trabajo que llevé a Madrid. El retrato saldrá en la Revista de la Asociación con un comentario similar al que se hizo sobre González Enríquez y sobre tí, y el trabajo lo publicarán en este o el próximo número.

En mi carta del mes de Febrero te informaba sobre mi carta a Pichot.

Yo creo que lo mejor es esperar a la reunión de Noviembre en Lima pues allí nos vamos a poner de acuerdo los latinoamericanos sobre el problema. Tú estarás presente, Millán irá con toda seguridad y yo voy a hacer todo lo posible por ir. Además creo que tú, Millán y yo, fuera de toda falsa modestia, somos la más alta experiencia de la Psicología Médica en América Latina y de hecho, como señalo en mis trabajos y en el libro que te reseño, una corriente de importancia en el mundo.

Claro que hay cátedras de Psicología Médica en Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia y tal vez otras más, pero el desarrollo que hemos logrado en Perú, México y Cuba por nuestros respectivos esfuerzos todo el mundo reconoce y de no saberlo lo acepta en cuanto se le informa.

Por ello es que creo que es importante que cambiemos impresiones los tres, antes de llegar a Noviembre.

Esta vía que ahora poseemos y que se debe a una gran amistad del Sr. Varisco, Representante de la casa Erba de Milán en México y en Cuba, con Dávila y ahora conmigo lo garantiza, ya que él personalmente viaja Cuba-México todos los meses. El me dice que sin pena alguna podemos escribirnos y enviarnos lo que deseemos y como siempre antes y ahora hemos mantenido correspondencia ajena a todo problema político y nos interesamos en los problemas científicos cuya responsabilidad nos incumbe puedes pues escribirme y enviarme folletos, libros, todo lo que desees y yo igual a tí pues el Sr. Varisco es el que lo recibe y quien me lo envía a mí o a tí. Tu recibes correspondencia de México, no de Cuba, y escribes a México. Por tal razón espero que ahora nuestra correspondencia se restablezca.

No solo lo usarás tú sino los amigos (6 u 8) de América Latina y también un grupo de norteamericanos que ya me estan escribiendo.

Pues bien, debemos escribirnos los tres (lo estoy haciendo también a Millán) para llegar a Lima con perspectivas de una línea adecuada.

Luego debemos demandar de los norteamericanos y de Pichot y los Europeos un cambio de impresiones o indicárselo a la OMS como acuerdo de nuestra reunión en Lima.

Espero de todos modos la respuesta de Pichot, pues estuvo fuera de París y ahora recibí nota de él.

Por otra parte, creo que nosotros tres (tú, Dávila y yo) tenemos la responsabilidad de llevar adelante la comisión de Estudios Transculturales de la Asociación Psiquiátrica de la América Latina en unión de Kelly y Marconi.

Voy a confeccionar un proyecto de actividades y se lo voy a enviar a Dávila y a tí te enviaré una copia.

De todos modos le escribí a Leigh, el Secretario de la Asociación Mundial de Psiquiatría pidiéndole se creara una Comisión o sección de Psiquiatría Transcultural en la Asociación Mundial de Psiquiatría.

Espero que ahora me podrás escribir sin problemas e infórmame de tus actividades.

Deseando te encuentres bien al recibo de ésta y en espera de tus noticia, y con un abrazo se despide tu amigo,

ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS
... DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA - PSICOLOGIA
DR. JOSE A. BUSTAMANTE
DIRECTOR

P.D. En mi última carta con fecha 17 de febrero envié los dos primeros trabajos de los señalados en la página 1, como no he recibido respuesta alguna pienso que no llegaron a tus manos, y por eso los envío de nuevo.

ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS DE CUBA

INSTITUTO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA
Y PSICOLOGIA
Loma y 37, Alt. del Vedado
Habana

Prof. DR. JOSE A. BUSTAMANTE
DIRECTOR

June 9, 1967

Stanley Lesse, M.D.
American Journal of Psychotherapy
15 West 81st Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Lesse:

I have received your letter of April 21 for which I thank you.

As of now I am inviting you in the name of the Institute and the Academy of Sciences of Cuba to our next International Symposium of Psychology which will take place on 24-30 of November in 1968.

So far we have received acceptance letters from the following scientists: two from Italy, Dr. Ancona and Dr. Marzi; one from Hungary, Dr. Grastyán; one from the G.D.R., Dr. Hiebsch; one from Belgium, Dr. Nuttin, one from Checoslovaquia, Dr. Buresova; one from France, Dr. Gastaut; four so far from your country, Doctors Roy John, Littig, Mansonn and Klausner; we also have four from the Soviet Union at this moment, Doctors Roitbak, Zotowa, Oshanin and Nebylitsyn.

The guests' stay will be borne by the Academy of Sciences, and we have made arrangements to cover your trip Mexico-Havana-Mexico. Unfortunately, we won't be able to pay for the New York-Mexico trip due to the dollar situation, something I regret very much.

If you can arrange to be with us then, I wish you would send me the title of your work. The Symposium will accept papers in three languages, English, French and Spanish. Your work could be on motivation in psychotherapy, or any other subject you may have in mind as long as it deals with motivation. It can either be a neurophysiologic, social or a psychological theme. Once your paper has been accepted, it should be in our hands by May 31, 1968, and its length should be about 30 minutes. After your paper has been read, there will be a discussion on your work by all concerned. As you can see, you have a year from the moment this Symposium is convened up to the time of presentation of your paper which we believe is sufficient.

It would give me a great pleasure if you could come a week earlier or stayed a week after the Symposium to give a course at the Institute, or a month if it is possible. The Academy will take care of the expenses.

We would appreciate an early answer from you about this so we can begin the necessary arrangements.

As for your information about publishing a version of my letter to you on activities at the Institute is all right with me. In fact, I consider it a great honor to tell your readers about us.

I am happy to know that you have received and read my paper on "Cultural Factors in Hysterias with Schizophrenic Clinical Pictures." For my part, I will let you know that I have read your monography published in the April 1966 number of the American Journal of Psychotherapy. I found it extremely interesting and was glad to know that there is more to come on this subject.

Thank you for your kind words about my book on Medical Psychology. The one you received is Vol. I; Vol. II will be out in August, and I am working on Vol. III. As soon as Vol. II is out, I will mail you a copy.

Three of the scientists that have already accepted to come to the Symposium visited the Institute this year. One of them was Dr. Vladimir D. Nebylitsyn, Vice-Director of the Institute of Psychology from Moscow, who stayed two months with us. He helped us to create a typology laboratory in our Psychology Department. At the same time he offered a course on topology variables according to Teplov and himself.

He works principally studying personality. His conception is primarily based in the human brain properties that were discovered by Pavlov and later on were developed by Teplov and his collaborators.

Dr. Nebylitsyn, as well as other investigators, have developed some scientific methods on the investigation of such properties of the nervous system and their studies nowadays can very well be correlated with certain personality dimensions. It has been thus proven by some investigators abroad and today, in Cuba, we need to begin developing such scientific methods.

We also had Dr. E. Roy John, from the New York Medical College, who spent a month here. Following is a brief resumé of his activities at the Institute.

In the mornings, Dr. John gave a lecture on physiology of learning, having memory as a basic theme, explained every possible way, psychological, physiological, biochemical and anatomically. The lecture was discussed by those attending, and experimental solutions were proposed for various problems not yet resolved. The text book used in this course was written by Dr. John himself and will be out of print by now.

Stanley Lesse, M.D.

In the afternoons, four different experiments were carried out. The first one on evoked potentials in humans, correlations of same facing luminous stimulations of different colors. Influence of expectancy situations. The second experiment was on learning, observing cats with alimentary reflex. The third one was in influence of specific and unspecific structures of the Central Nervous System on learning. Stimulations of different specific structures and of reticular watching the importance of the facilitation of this mechanism. The fourth experiment was a study with microelectrodes of neuronal activity changes during the learning stage in cronic animals.

Both Dr. Nebylitsyn and Dr. John dictated very interesting conferences at the Academy of Sciences' Conference Hall and at the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Public Health.

At the moment, we have Dr. E. Grastyan, from the University of Pecs, Hungary, who will leave soon after collaborating with the Department of Psychology for two months. He has been working on motivation and cooperating in a joint work for our coming Symposium.

I told you in my previous letter that I was receiving your Journal because the dues had been paid, but I just found out that because of the dollar situation my subscription was not renewed, something I am unable to help. If at all possible I would like you to do the following:

We are publishing a Bulletin for the Institute, and as of next July, the first number of a Review called Transcultural Psychiatry, the first of its kind in Spanish, will be out. I beg of you that, apart from sending you news about Cuba from time to time to be published in your Journal, to please accept as an exchange these two Reviews for your Journal, otherwise, I could not guarantee to receive it periodically. Thus, I am proposing an official exchange of both Reviews until this abnormal situation can be remedied, because the Journal is very important to me.

Please refer to my letter of March 27 as th the fastest way of communication between us. This will reach you via the same person. However, please address the Journal to the Institute address: Loma y 37, Alturas del Vedado, Havana, Cuba.

I will be waiting for your news. With best wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

PROF. DR. JOSE A. BUSTAMANTE
DIRECTOR

JAB/el

If you agree the official institution will be [illegible] by the Academy of Sciences — answer as soon as possible.

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ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS DE CUBA

INSTITUTO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA
Y PSICOLOGIA
LOMA Y 37, ALT. DEL VEDADO
HABANA

Prof. DR. JOSÉ A. BUSTAMANTE
DIRECTOR

June 22, 1967

Ari Kiev, M.D.
The New York Hospital
Cornell Medical Center
525 East 68th Street
New York N.Y., 10021

Dear Dr. Kiev:

I received yours of May 17 a few days ago and I thank you for the information.

First of all, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your book, "Magic, Faith and Healing - Studies in Primitive Psychiatry Today", for which I am grateful. It is most interesting and I am reading it with great pleasure.

I want you to know that in July a new Review called Transcultural Psychiatry will be published here. We are editing it and it will be the first of its kind in our language. As soon as it is out, I will mail you a copy. This Review will be the official organ of the Transcultural Psychiatry Commission of the Cuban Society of Psychiatry and the Cuban Group of Transcultural Studies in which a resumé, translation or comments in Spanish of all the works written the world over will be published. Later on, it will become the publication media for the Cuban Society of Psychiatry works, as well as those written by the Transcultural Psychiatry Section of the Institute, gathering in it all Cuban publications and giving opportunity too to some Latin American scientists' papers, but always keeping comments, translation or resumé of other Reviews. At the beginning, the Review will appear every 6 months, but later on it will be a quarterly.

We have an Anthropologist working with us at the Institute now, Dr. Antonio Santa Cruz, a Yale graduate, and we are planning a joint book on Transcultural Psychiatry, since there is not a treatise in Spanish on this subject that I know of. I will let you know as to its development.

We have had three scientists visiting the Institute this year. One of them was Dr. Vladimir D. Nebylitsyn, Vice- Director of the Institute of Psychology from Moscow, who stayed two months with us. He helped us to create a typology laboratory in our Psychology Department. At the same time, he offered a course on typology variables according to Teplov and himself.

He works principally studying personality. His conception is primarily based in the human brain properties that were discovered by Pavlov and later on were developed by Teplov and his collaborators.

Dr Nebylitsyn, as well as other investigators, have developed some scientific methods on the investigation of such properties of the nervous system and their studies nowadays can very well be correlated with certain personality dimensions. It has been thus proven by some investigators abroad and today, in Cuba, we need to begin developing such scientific methods.

We also had Dr. E. Roy John, from the New York Medical College, who spent a month here. Following is a brief resumé of his activities at the Institute.

In the mornings, Dr. John gave a lecture on physiology of learning, having memory as a basic theme, explained every possible way, psychological, physiological, biochemical and anatomically. The lecture was discussed by those attending, and experimental solutions were proposed for various problems not yet resolved. The text book used in this course was written by Dr. John himself and will be out of print by now.

In the afternoons, four different experiments were carried out. The first one on evoked potentials in humans, correlations of same facing luminous stimulations of different colors. Influence of expectancy situations. The second experiment was on learning, observing cats with alimentary reflex. The third one was in influence of specific and unspecific structures of the Central Nervous System on learning. Stimulations of different specific structures and of reticular watching the importance of the facilitation of this mechanism. The fourth experiment was a study with microelectrodes of neuronal activity changes during the learning stage in cronic animals.

Both Dr. Nebylitsyn and Dr. John dictated very interesting conferences at the Academy of Sciences' Conference Hall and at the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Public Health.

At the moment, we have Dr. E. Grastyán, from the University of Pecs, Hungary, who will leave soon after collaborating with the Department of Psychology for two months. He has been working on motivation and cooperating in a joint work for our coming Symposium.

Just today I received the 1966 Report on Activities of the International Committee Against Mental Illness, also, I got the picture taken during the luncheon in Madrid, for which I thank you.

Reading the Report I noticed there is a Bulletin de Centre de Psychiatrie et de Neurologie in Haiti. I would like to receive copy or copies of numbers that have already appeared. I do not know exactly where to write, or to whom address the letter, so will you kindly take care of this for me.

Also, I am interested in the International Journal of Psychiatry published in Boston, which I would like to receive too. You could give them my name with the Institute address so they can send me the copies. To both these Reviews you can tell them that since I am Director of both the bulletin of the Institute and the new Review of Transcultural Psychiatry I am officially proposing an exchange for their Review, or else they can tell me what they want me to do.

Incidentally, I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Institute's name now is Instituto de Neurofisiología y Psicología, not Instituto de Investigaziones de la Actividad Nerviosa Superior, as the aforementioned Report was addressed. The address was correct, Loma y 37, Alturas del Vedado, Havana, Cuba.

I think I should let you know that I have written to Dr. D. Leigh, Secretary to the World Psychiatric Association and among other things I indicated the convenience to create one Committee or Section of Transcultural Psychiatry within the World Psychiatric Association because this is a rather new and multi-disciplinary field (comprising psychiatrists, psychologists, anthropologists, etc.) requiring more than any other one the cooperation and help to facilitate the efforts to keep producing and offering contributions in the development of this field.

I have secured a better way to get our mail and it consists of the following: address your envelope to Laboratorios Erba, Apartado 21909, Mexico 21, D.F., Mexico, and the letter to me. Once they open the letter and see it is addressed to me, a member of the laboratory will bring it personally to me as they travel back and forth between our countries. I will address my letters to you and they will mail them in Mexico to you. In this way, we are both sure our mail will not get lost since I have absolute confidence in them.

I am taking this opportunity to send you my book, "Medical Psychology", in three volumes of which this is Vol. I.

I think I have covered everything of interest to you.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and with best wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

Prof. Dr. J. A. Bustamante
Director

JAB/el
enc.

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ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS DE CUBA
INSTITUTO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA Y PSICOLOGIA
LOMA Y 37, ALTURAS DEL VEDADO
LA HABANA

Junio 23 de 1967

Dr. Rogelio Díaz Guerrero
~~Presidente Electo~~
Sociedad Interamericana de
Psicología
Georgia 123
Mexico 18, D.F. Mexico

Estimado Dr. Díaz Guerrero:

Acuso recibo de su última de fecha 20 de mayo y le doy las gracias por lo que me envía.

Aprovecho el viaje del compañero Varisco para suplicarle me envíe la invitación para asistir al Congreso y así iniciar las gestiones necesarias. También quisiera tener una idea del programa del Congreso para saber en qué sección debo tomar parte, el nombre de la misma, etc., y entonces podré enviarle el título de mi trabajo.

Sírvase enviármelo con Varisco así llegará pronto a mis manos.

Con gracias anticipadas, quedo de Ud.,

Fraternalmente,

ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS
INSTITUTO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA Y PSICOLOGIA
DR. JOSE A. BUSTAMANTE
DIRECTOR

JAB/el

Georgia 123
Mexico 18, D.F.
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

8 de junio de 1967.

DR. JOSE A. BUSTAMANTE
ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS DE CUBA
INSTITUTO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA Y
PSICOLOGIA
LOMA Y 37, ALT. DEL VEDADO
HABANA, CUBA

Muy estimado Dr. Bustamante:

Muchas gracias por su atenta misiva del 12 de mayo de 1967. Ya estamos tramitando el registro de la lista de científicos que Ud. tuvo a bien enviarnos.

Le acompaño copia al carbón de la carta enviada a Embajada de Cuba en México.

Los trabajos principales como el que estamos solicitando de Ud., tendrán una duración de 40 minutos. ~~[illegible]~~ le agradeceré me envíe a la mayor brevedad posible, el título de su colaboración tal y como Ud. desea que aparezca en el Programa del Onceavo Congreso.

Todo parece indicar que tendremos un magnífico Congreso y que, posiblemente, la inscripción al mismo, sobrepase a mil psicólogos y científicos en las ciencias afines. Me dá mucho gusto enterarme de la intensa actividad que se realiza en el Instituto que Ud. acertadamente dirige.

Reciba Ud. mis cordiales saludos.

Dr. Rogelio Díaz-Guerrero
Presidente-Electo
Sociedad Interamericana de
Psicología

Adj.

EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA DE CUBA
MEXICO, D. F.
NUM. 159

Junio 18 de 1967

Sr. Dr. Rogelio Díaz-Guerrero
Director del Programa Científico
XI Congreso Interamericano de Psicología
[illegible]

Estimado Señor Doctor:

Tengo sumo gusto en referirme a su atta. de 8 del corriente, por la cual ha tenido la amabilidad de comunicarnos que el Comité Ejecutivo de la Sociedad Interamericana de Psicología extendió una invitación a favor del Dr. José Angel Bustamente, especialista cubana de aquella discipàina, a fin de que sea uno de los conferencistas en el XI Congreso de la Institución.-

Procedemos a cursar la oportuna comunicación con el especial pedido de que se nos dé la respuesta en fecha que podamos llevarla a su conocimiento dentro del plazo que se ha fijado para ello.

Agradeciendo a Ud. la amabilidad de su comunicación, aprovecho para reiterarle las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración y estima,

Dr. Joaquín Hernández Armas
Embajador de Cuba

Georgia 123
México 18, D.F.
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

México, D. F., 8 de junio de 1967.

SR. JOAQUIN HERNANDEZ ARMAS
EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA DE CUBA
F. MARQUEZ NO. 160
COLONIA CONDESA
MEXICO, D. F.

Excelentísimo Señor Embajador:

Del 17 al 22 de diciembre del presente año, se realizará en la Ciudad de México, en la Unidad de Congresos del Centro Médico del Seguro Social, el XI Congreso Interamericano de Psicología.

En reciente reunión realizada en Austin, Texas, del Comité Ejecutivo de la Sociedad Interamericana, se votó unanimamente para invitar al Dr. José Angel Bustamante, distinguido psicólogo cubano, para ser uno de los conferencistas principales de este evento, en consideración a su reconocida capacidad y su contribución a la ciencia psicológica.

En mis funciones de Director del Programa, me estoy dirigiendo a Ud. para solicitar - a través de sus buenos oficios - del Gobierno que Ud. dignamente representa, el patrocinio del viaje y de la estancia en esta capital del citado científico.

El día primero de julio del presente año, es la fecha límite que nos hemos fijado para iniciar la última fase de elaboración del programa final de este importante evento. Así pues, mucho le agradeceríamos el que nos pudiese informar para tal fecha, o antes, acerca de nuestra solicitud.

El tema fundamental del Congreso es el de "La Contribución de las Ciencias Psicológicas y del Comportamiento al Desarrollo Social y Económico de los Pueblos". Y si juzgamos por los trabajos hasta ahora propuestos o los remitidos, este Décimo Primer Congreso Interamericano de Psicología deberá resultar un evento de singular importancia.

Muy atentamente.

Dr. Rogelio Díaz-Guerrero
Director del Programa Científic
XI Congreso Interamericano Ps

c.c. Dr. José A. Bustamante

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ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS DE CUBA

INSTITUTO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA Y PSICOLOGIA
Loma y 37 Av. del Vedado
Habana

Prof. Dr. JOSE A. BUSTAMANTE
DIRECTOR

La Habana, 23 de junio de 1967

Prof. Dr. Guillermo Dávila
Liverpool 62
México 6, D.F.
México.

Querido Compañero:

Aprovechando un nuevo viaje del amigo Varisco le escribo otra vez para saludarlo y darle una pequeña información, pero primeramente deseo que al recibo de ésta se encuentre Ud. bien de salud.

También le estoy escribiendo a Seguín y Millán. Les hago saber a todos que en el mes de Julio saldrá el primer número de nuestra Revista Psiquiatría Transcultural de la cual les enviaré un ejemplar tan pronto salga.

Yo creo que nosotros tres, (Seguín, Ud. y yo) tenemos la responsabilidad de llevar adelante la Comisión de Estudios Transculturales de la Asociación Psiquiátrica de la América Latina en unión de Kelly y Marconi.

Meditando sobre este asunto he pensado que sería bueno escribir un proyecto de actividades y se lo enviaré para que Ud. lo estudie y me dé su opinión. Le escribiré a Seguín dándole un esquema del mismo.

De todos modos, deseo informarle que le escribí a Leigh, el Secretario de la Asociación Mundial de Psiquiatría pidiéndole se creara una comisión o sección de Psiquiatría Transcultural dentro de la misma Asociación.

Sin más por el momento, y con un afectuoso saludo quedo de Ud.,

Afectuosamente,

ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS
NEUROFISIOLOGIA - PSICOLOGIA
Dr. JOSE A. BUSTAMANTE

14-00000

INDEX: ☐ YES ☒ NO
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ABSTRACT X

S E C R E T 291252Z CITE MADRID 9267

DIRECTOR

29 SEP 66 IN 06003

TYPIC

REF A DIRECTOR 34907

B DIRECTOR 37503

C DIRECTOR 37504

COPY DR. BUSTAMANTE SIGNATURE AIRMAILED TO REF C

ADDRESS 29 SEPT.

S E C R E T

BT

SECRET

NNNN

201-223916

29 Sept 66

14-00000

Dr. Bustamante
201-223896

I/V

ENTRADA DE EXTRANJEROS

Apellidos BUSTAMANTE Nombre Jose Angel.
Fecha nacimiento ____ Nacionalidad actual Cuba
Lugar de nacimiento ____
Pasaporte n.º D-62/637 exp. en Habana el 2-11-62
o
Autorización residencia n.º ____ exp. en ____ el ____
4 de 9 de 1966
EL VIAJERO,

Establecimiento ____
Domicilio ____ Nº 573696

Document showing signature of Dr. Jose Angel Bustamante (Cuban Doctor who traveled to Madrid Sept. 66). Sent to Hqs via HPO air mail at request of Hqs, per DIR 37503, 21 Sept 66. [redacted]

WH/C/CA/14

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ABSTRACT X INDEX

[redacted]

S E C R E T 092343Z CITE JMWAVE 2940

MICROFILMED SEP 22 1966 DOC. MICRO. SER.

10 SEP 66 IN 93132

DIRECTOR

TYPIC

REF MADRID 9083 (IN 92840)*

1. WHILE VIEW END OF WORLD CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRISTS IN MADRID ON 11 SEPTEMBER DOES NOT APPEAR FEASIBLE TO UNDERTAKE ANY IMMEDIATE EXPLOITATION, SUGGEST IT MIGHT BE OF USE TO START FLOATING FURTHER RUMORS RE CASTRO MENTAL STATE, INTIMATING THAT INFO ORIGINATED WITH SEVERAL CUBAN PSYCHIATRISTS WHO ATTENDED WORLD CONGRESS. SUGGEST INITIAL ACTION MIGHT BE PLACEMENT OF SMALL ITEM OF TYPE WHICH APPEARS IN NEWSWEEK PERISCOPE OR U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT WASHINGTON WHISPERS, WITH FOLLOWUP FROM VARIOUS HQS, JMWAVE, MADRID, POSSIBLY PARIS ASSETS.

2. NOT AWARE OF CURRENT STATUS OF HQS ACTION TO SURFACE PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT OF CASTRO. POSSIBLY PARA 1 ACTION WOULD CONSTITUTE USEFUL PRELIMINARY TO SUCH SURFACING.

3. ADVISE ANY ACTION DESIRED.

S E C R E T

BT

*CUBAN PSYCHIATRISTS AT CONVENTION IN MADRID FOR TRACES

SECRET

19-120-32

201-022396

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MESSAGE FORM
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STAFF OFFICER
ORIG: [redacted]
UNIT: WH/C/FI/TD
EXT:
DATE: 9 Sept. 1966

☐ FILE RID
☐ INDEX
☐ NO INDEX
☒ FILE IN CS FILE NO. 201-022396

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2		6	CA-IA
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FROM: DIRECTOR
CONF: WH/C 8
INFO: VR, FILE, RID COPY EUR 8 CI/OPS, CI/IC 2, CI/OA, FI, FI/D 4, CDC

(CLASSIFICATION) SECRET
(DATE AND TIME FILED) 9 22 38 Z
CITE DIRECTOR 34227

TO

S E C R E T CITE DIRECTOR 9 Sept 66

IMMEDIATE MADRID INFO JMWAVE, FRANKFURT, GERMANY,

TYPIC [redacted] CRYPTO (RECRUITMENT TARGETS)

REF MADRID 9088 (IN 92840)

MICROFILMED
SEP 27 1966
DOC. MICRO. SER.

AN	PI
ABSTRACT X	INDEX X

1. TYPIC DESK TRACES SUBJS REF:

A. DR. JOSE ANGEL BUSTAMENTE O'LEARY HARD CORE COMMIE AT LEAST TWENTY YEARS AND DO NOT BELIEVE HE VULNERABLE ANY PITCH.

B. DR LEOPOLDO ARAUJO (201-771754) WAS ONE OF DIRECTORS MEDICAL COLLEGE IN HAVANA AND ONE OF MOST INFLUENTIAL MEDICAL MEN CUBA. ROSE TO THIS POSITION OUT OF COMPARATIVE OBSCURITY. HE COMMIE OF LONG STANDING AND CONSIDERED TO BE ONE OF TOP COMMIE PARTY MEMBERS IN LATIN AMERICA.

C. DR. LUIS YODU PREVEZ: ONLY TRACES SHOW HE TRAVELED CZECHOSLOVAKIA '61 AND '62.

D. DR. RAFAEL J. LARRAGOITI, BORN 9/8/12, MATANZAS, CUBA. GRADUATE UNIVERSITY HAVANA '40. '40 - '43 INTERNED CALIXTO GARCIA HOSPITAL. '43 - '46 RESIDENT IN DEPT NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL. TOOK POST GRADUATE TRAINING IN ILLINOIS AT

201-022396
9 Sept 66

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SECRET *Page 2.* CITE DIRECTOR *34227*

TO

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL INSITITUTE WHERE ALSO STUDIED ELECTRO-ENCEPHALOGRAM. LICENSED PRACTICE CUBA. PSYCHIATRIST AT CASA DE SALUD, COVEDANGA FROM '48 TO DATE. WAS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE TEACHING UNIVERSITY HAVANA FROM 1943 TO 1946, PROFESSOR EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHIATRY AT MAZORRA HOSPITAL DE MENTES DE CUBA FROM 1945 TO AT LEAST 1963. MEMBER CUBAN PSYCHIATRIC SOCIETY. PUBLISHED ARTICLES IN THERAPEUTICAL DIA 1943 AND IN REVIEW MEDICAL CIRCULATION FOR CUBA 1945. ADDRESS-CALLE 22 NUMBER 273 ALTO VEDADO, HAVANA.

E. DR JORGE LOPEZ VALDES PSYCHIATRIC SPECIALIST IN DEPENDIENTES DEL COMERCIO HOSPITAL. ONE TRACE LISTS JOSE LOPEZ VALDES SCHEDULED ATTEND SPECIAL TRAINING IN ORGANIC FUNCTIONS IN PSYCHIATRIC ESTABLISHMENTS IN USSR FOR TWO YEARS. INFO DTD OCT '63.

F. DR. GERARDO NOGUEIRA RIVERO BORN HAVANA 27 JAN '18. GRADUATED IN MEDICINE FROM UNIV HAVANA. DIRECTOR SANITARY UNIT MARIANAO '44 TO '47. WORKS IN CHILD PSYCHIATRY. WAS ASSISTANT CLINIC ANGEL ABELLI FOR CHILDREN. PODIATRIST. ALSO INVOLVED IN TROPICAL AND PARASITIC MEDICINE. BROTHER [redacted] TERMINATED JAN '64 FOR NON PRODUCTIVITY.

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SECRET Page 3. CITE DIRECTOR 34227

TO

G. NO, OR INSIGNIFICANT, TRACES ON REMAINING DRS.

2. UNLESS THERE IS INDICATION THAT ANY SPECIFIC MEMBERS SUSCEPTIBLE, DESIRE THAT APPROACHES BE LIMITED TO ONE MEMBER OF DELEGATION, PREFERABLY LARRAGOITI SINCE HE HAS AT LEAST BEEN EXPOSED TO THE U.S. PURPOSE OF PITCHING ONE DELEGATE, EVEN THOUGH COLD, IS TO HAVE OTHERS BECOME AWARE THAT RECRUITMENT AND/OR DEFECTION POSSIBLE.

S E C R E T

NOT:

ORIGINATING OFFICER [redacted] WH/C/FI/IC

COORDINATING OFFICER [redacted] C/WH/C/FI

STAFF OFFICERS [redacted]) E/IB/C

[redacted] (PHONE E/G

[redacted] BY PHONE FOR C/EUR

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Dissem BY 24

ACTION
WH/C-8

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INFO
FILE VR, EUR-8, D/MS 2, CA-2, CA/Prop, CA/O-4, FI, FI/INT-2, CI/OPS, CI/OA, CI/IC-2

S E C R E T 100013Z CITE JMWAVE 2946 10 SEP 66 IN 93148

IMMEDIATE MADRID INFO DIRECTOR, FRANKFURT

CS COPY FILED IN 201-332174

TYPIC [redacted] (of CRYPT)

REF: MADRID 9288 (IN 92876) *

1. [redacted] (ASSET) IN CONTACT WITH DR. JULIO FEIJOO, CUBAN PSYCHIATRIST WHO ARRIVED MIAMI FROM CUBA ABOUT FIVE MONTHS AGO. FEIJOO TOLD [redacted] (ASSET) ON 12 AUGUST THAT HE KNEW JORGE (LOPEZ) VALDEZ, GERARDO (NOGUEIRA) RIVERO, RENE (YODUZ) PREVEZ, AND CLAUDIO (PALACIOS) MESA, ALL OF WHOM HE EXPECTED TO ATTEND CONFERENCE. FEIJOO DID NOT THINK FIRST THREE NAMED SUSCEPTIBLE RECRUITMENT BUT NOTED PALACIOS WHO WORKED US 1956-59 POSSIBLY APPROACHABLE.

2. [redacted] (ASSET) WILL TRY CONTACT FEIJOO 9 SEPTEMBER TO SEE IF HE KNOWS ANY OTHER DELEGATES NAMED IN REF. [redacted] (ASSET) WILL ALSO ASCERTAIN IF FEIJOO WILLING TRAVEL SPAIN IMMEDIATELY TO MAKE APPROACH ANY LIKELY TARGETS. DEPENDING ON RESULTS [redacted] (ASSET) MEET WITH FEIJOO, WAVE WILL PREPARE FEIJOO GO SPAIN SOONEST IF MADRID DESIRES. WILL ADVISE.

3. NO STATION TRACES LARRAGOITI, RABELO, GUIA, HERNANDEZ, SOLER AND PORTELA.

201-022396

4. DEFER TO HQS VOLUMINOUS INFO ON JOSE ANGEL (BUSTAMANTE) OLEARY (201-22396).

5. FOLLOWING ARE JMWAVE TRACES FROM LOCAL SOURCES ON SUBJS OF REF:

A. LEOPOLDO (ARAUJO) BERNAL, BORN CA 1920, PRES CUBAN NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. GRADUATE HAVANA UNIV. SUPPORTER CASTRO AND COMMIE SYMPATHIZER. PHYS DESCRIPTION, WHITE, DARK COMPLEXION, SLENDER, FIVE FT NINE, BROWN HAIR AND EYES. JULY 66 WAS TO TRAVEL PARIS VIA PRAGUE.

B. RENE (YODU) PEREZ. SUBJ DIRECTOR MENTAL HYGIENE, HOSPITAL CALIXTO GARCIA. HE AND WIFE, ELENA ARIAS, HEAD OF HOSPITAL PHARMACY, ARE ACTIVE "FIDELOCOMMUNISTAS". IN 64 ALSO CHIEF, PSYCHIATRY HALL, PROFESSOR OF SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, U OF HAVANA. LIVES AVE 11 NO. 6616, MARIANAO, HAVANA. FOLLOWING ON (YODUZ) FROM FEIJOO. YODUZ IS MULATTO, WAS APPOINTED DIRECTOR MENTAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION BY CASTRO REGIME, RELEASED AFTER ONE YEAR AS A FAILURE. YODUZ TOLD SOURCE IN AUG 59 HE WISHED BE INTEGRATED GOC TO GET 'GOOD' JOBS. SUBJ NOW OWNS CAR, IS WELL DRESSED, WOMAN CHASER. SOURCE DID NOT EXPECT HIM BETRAY REVOLUTION AT PRESENT TIME. YODUZ HAS

LAWYER BROTHER WHO TRAVELS ABROAD REPRESENTING AN UNIDENT INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMITTEE.

C. JORGE (LOPEZ) VALDES, REPORTED BE MEMBER COMMUNIST PARTY IN HAVANA. FEIJOO REPORTS HIM BORN CA 1918. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION, FAT, ROUND FACE, BLOND HAIR, NO GLASSES. FORMER DIRECTOR OF CLINICA DE DEPENDIENTES, NOW CHIEF PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC, REGIONAL 1-2, WITH OFFICES CLINICA LA BONDAD, HAVANA. WAS MEMBER ORTHODOX PARTY AND NOW INTEGRATED IN CUBAN REVOLUTION. WIFE, TELMA, ARTIST, REGIME SYMPATHIZER. VALDES RAN FOR COUNCIL IN HAVANA ELECTIONS 1958. WEARS MILITIA UNIFORM, ALTHOUGH HE BOTHERS NO ONE, IS NOT TRUSTED.

D. GERARDO (NOGUEIRA) RIVERA, ENTERED MEXICO ON 12 JUNE 61. FEIJOO REPORTS NOGUEIRA GOOD FRIEND. SUBJ IS DISTRUSTFUL, DOES NOT ACT LIKE COMMUNIST BUT IF WAS APPROACHED SPAIN WOULD INFORM CUBAN AUTHORITIES UPON RETURN CUBA. NOGUEIRA HAS A BROTHER PEDRO, FORMER DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS IN HEALTH DEPT, WHO SENTENCED TO FIVE YEAR PRISON TERM ACCUSED OF DEALING IN DOLLARS WITH MEMBERS FOREIGN MEDICAL DELEGATIONS, ALSO BOUGHT AUTO SPARE PARTS IN US AND SOLD THEM CUBA. BROTHER NOW RELEASED AND HAS PRO- SECRET

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SECRET

PAGE 4 JMWAVE 2946 S E C R E T

MISED COOPERATE GOC, BROTHER ALSO HAS SON LIVING US.

E. POSSIBLE TRACE E. LOPEZ ONE DR. EDUMNDO (LOPEZ) HIDALGO, BORN CA 1912 OR 1915, WHITE, ABOUT FIVE FT FIVE IN TALL, 145 LBS, BLACK HAIR AND EYES. REPORTED TO BE BOTH PRO AND ANTI REGIME IN EXILE DEBRIEFINGS. AS OF 30 JULY 65 WAS DIRECTOR OF HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY CENTER OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH REGION PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE.

S E C R E T

BT

SECRET

Request Traces Doctors Attending World Congress of Psychiatrists

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WH/COG/CA/PA
2075
16 NOVEMBER 66
FILE IN CS FILE NO. 201-22396

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(DATE AND TIME FILED) 18 16 25 Z

CITE DIRECTOR (REFERENCE NUMBER) 52983

MADRID

TYPIC [redacted] OP CRUP

REFS: A. MADRID 9664 (IN 35507)

B. MADRID 9267 (IN 06003)

DR BUSTAMANTE MENTIONED PARA 4D REF A PROBABLY REFERS TO DR. JOSE ANGEL BUSTAMANTE. PLS ADVISE ARRIVAL MADRID BUSTAMANTE AND IDENTITY OF "COMPANION." ALSO INTERESTED IN ANOTHER SAMPLE BUSTAMANTE SIGNATURE IF CAN BE OBTAINED WITHOUT UNDUE EFFORT.

END OF MESSAGE

C/WH/COG/CA/PA [redacted]

C/WH/COG/CA [redacted]

C/WH/COG/EX [redacted]

EUR/IB/C [redacted]

201-22396
16 Nov 1966

[redacted] G/WHD

[redacted]
C/EUR/IB
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5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE

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12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

BUSTAMANTE, JOSE ANGEL
201-022396
SEX M DOB 16

201-805766
OSMA-22232
20 JAN 67
P7

CIT CUBA
OCC ?
FULL PROFESSOR AND HEAD OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA
MEDICAL SCHOOL. HE IS FULLY INTEGRATED
WITH THE REGIME

UFG

R 6702030815

FILE IN 201-022396

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 9-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

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(7-46)

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DISPATCH

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PROCESSING ACTION: MARKED FOR INDEXING / NO INDEXING REQUIRED / ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING / MICROFILM

TO: Chief, WHD

INFO:

FROM: Chief of Station, JMWAVE

SUBJECT: Operational/TYPIC/[redacted] ASSET
Response to Requirement on Dr. Jose Angel BUSTAMANTE O'Leary

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Action Required: See Below.

Attached are copies of SW messages #107 and #108 from [redacted] ASSET which are in direct response to requirements on Dr. BUSTAMANTE levied in OWVL #12, dated 26 May 1966, and OWVL #93, dated 13 November 1966. It is requested that this information be brought to the attention of WH/C/CA/PA from whose office the requirement is believed to have originated.

STAFF Employee
[redacted]

Attachment H/w
[redacted] ASSET SW messages
#107 and #108

Distribution
3 - WH/COG w/att.

FILE IN 201-022396

19-6-69/3

FEB 8 1967

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
	UFGA-26930	7 February 1967
	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER

~~... 110~~ ... WG 2836

SW IN

SECRET

MEMORANDUM

TO:	Chief, IS
THRU:	Chief, IO Chief, IO/1
FROM:	[redacted] STAFF employee
SUBJECT:	SW #107 from [redacted] ASSET

MICROFILMED
FEB 13 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

25 January 67

WIO-1084

Distribution:
1-[redacted]File
1-C/IS
1-IO Chrono
1-REG
1-[redacted] STAFF employee

1. SW #107 from [redacted] ASSET was received at JMWAVE on 18 January 1967, via Headquarters. The envelope, addressed to a [redacted] accommodation address, showed a 27 December 1966 Havana postmark. The envelope contained two separate cover letters written on one side of each sheet. Each letter was dated December 1966 only. The two sheets bore one continuous SW message of medium development, legible, with no signs of censorship.

2. Following is the original Spanish text and its translation. The information in brackets in the translation are those of the translator. IS has been supplied an advance copy.

MGE UNO CERO SIETE (X) ESTIMADO JUAN (X) RECIBI SU NUEVE SEIS (X) DOCTOR JOSE ANGEL BUSTAMANTE O'LEARY (X) LO CONOZCO DESDE ESTUDIENTE SIEMPRE SE DESTACO EN LAS ASAMBLEAS DE ESA EPOCA COMO PERTENECIENTE AL SECTOR DE IZQUIERDA (X) SE GRADUO DE MEDICO EN EL ANO DE UNO NUEVE TRES NUEVE (X) DESDE ENTONCES CASI VIVIA EN EL COLEGIO MEDICO DE LA HABANA Y EN EL NACIONAL (X) CONJUNTAMENTE CON EL DOCTOR JOSE LOPEZ SANCHEZ (ACTUALMENTE SECRETARIO DE LA ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS CMA COMUNISTA INTELIGENTE Y MUY PELIGROSO POR SUS INTRIGAS RPTO INTRIGAS) SE DEDICARON A TRABAJAR COGIENDO POSICIONES DENTRO DE LAS COMISIONES MEDICAS Y REPRESENTANDO AL COLEGIO MEDICO CADA VEZ QUE HABIA LA OPORTUNIDAD DE IR AL EXTRANJERO (X) ESTO TRAJO CIERTA PROTESTA DE LOS MEDICOS QUE CONTRIBUIAN A LOS FONDOS DEL COLEGIO Y QUIEN ERA EL QUE

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Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SUFRAGABA LOS GASTOS DE LOS VIAJES CMA PORQUE SIEMPRE IBAN LOS MISMOS DOCTORES (BUSTAMANTE Y LOPEZ SANCHEZ) AUN CUANDO EL MOTIVO DEL VIAJE NO FUERA PROPIO DE SUS ESPECIALIDADES MEDICAS (X) ESTO MOTIVO LA REGULACION DE LOS FUTUROS VIAJES CMA PERO YA BUSTAMANTE Y LOPEZ SANCHEZ HABIAN APPOVECHADO PARA ESTABLECER RELACIONES YANKEE FUNDAR LA "CONFEDERACION MEDICA PANAMERICANA (C.M.P.) CON SEDE EN LA HABANA (X) ESTA CONFEDERACION (C.M.P.) ESTABA CONSTITUIDA POR LAS ASOCIACIONES NACIONALES MEDICAS RPTO ASOCIACIONES NACIONALES MEDICAS O SEAN LOS COLEGIOS MEDICOS PANAMERICANOS Y ENTRE ELLOS EL COLEGIO MEDICO DE CUBA (X) ENTONCES ELLOS OCUPARON POSICIONES EN EL COMITE EJECUTIVO CENTRAL (X) MAS TARDE SE ESTABLECIERON CUATRO ZONAS DE LA C.M.P. OCUPANDO BUSTAMANTE LA PRESIDENCIA Y EL DR. LOPEZ SANCHEZ LA TESORERIA DEJANDO LA SECRETARIA PARA ALGUN EJECUTIVO DE TURNO EN EL COGIO MEDICO NACIONAL QUE PUDIERA SERLES UTIL EN SUS MANEJOS ASI CONSIGUIERON EN SEPTIEMBRE DE UNO NUEVE CINCO CINCO QUE EL COLEGIO MEDICO NACIONAL AUSPICIARA LA PUBLICACION DE LA REVISTA DE LA C.M.P. YANKEE MANTENIENDOSE ELLOS HASTA ESTE ANO EN SUS RESPECTIVOS CARGOS DE LA ZONA CARIBE YANKEE SUSTITUYENDO AL SECRETARIO CUANDO CAMBIABA EL COMITE EJECUTIVO DEL COLEGIO MEDICO NACIONAL (X) ESTA REVISTA DE LA C.M.P. SE PUBLICO HASTA LA DISOLUCION DEL COLEGIO MEDICO (X) AL SURGIR EL COLEGIO MEDICO DE LA REVOLUCION APPROVECHARON PARA LLEVAR COMO SECRETARIO DE LA C.M.P. DE LA ZONA CARIBE AL DR. LEOPOLDO E. ARAUJO BERNAL QUE MANEJADO POR BUSTAMANTE COMO UNA MARIONETA SIRVE PARA SUS PROPOSITOS (X) CON

CONOCIMIENTO DE UN MOVIMIENTO DENTRO DEL COMITE EJECUTIVO CENTRAL DE LA C.M.P. AUSPICIADO POR LAS ASOCIACIONES MEDICAS DE LAS OTRAS REPUBLICAS PANAMERICANAS PARA LA EXPULSION DE CUBA DE LA C.M.P. BUSTAMANTE ACONSEJO LA DISOLUCION POR EL GOBIERNO DEL COLEGIO MEDICO DE CUBA VALIENDOSE DEL DR. ARAUJO COMO PRESIDENTE P.S. DEL COLEGIO MEDICO (X) EN ESA FORMA CAUSAR BAJA DE OFICIO DE LA C.M.P. POR DISOLUCION EVITANDO RPTO EVITANDO ASI QUE LA CMP PUDIERA TOMAR ALGUN ACUERDO DE EXPULSION RPTO EXPULSION POR NO EXISTIR ENTONCES EL COLEGIO MEDICO DE CUBA ESTO LA DISOLUCION SE HIZO EL TRES CERO ABRIL PASADO (X) SU ESPECIALIDAD HAN SIDO SIEMPRE (X) UNO (X) PSIQUIATRIA CON CONSULTA EN LA CALLE K NO 309 (X) A ESTA ESPECIALIDAD ESTA DEDICADO TAMBIEN EL DR. ARAUJO (X) DOS (X) PROFESOR AHORA DE ENFERMEDADES NERVIOSAS Y MENTALES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE LA HAVANA (X) TIENE COMO AUXILIAR EN LA CATEDRA AL DR. ARAUJO (X) TRES (X) DIRECTOR DEL INSTITUTO DE PSIQUIATRIA CMA OTRA INSTITUCION BUROCRATICA Y PRODUCTIVA DONDE TAMBIEN OCUPA CARGO EL PROTECTOR DR. ARAUJO (X) CUATRO (X) NO LE GUSTA LA PUBLICIDAD CMA TRABAJANDO OCULTO SIRVIENDOLE DE GUIA A LOS QUE APARECEN PUBLICAMENTE (X) CINCO (X) NO AYUDA A NADIE DESINTERESA DAMENTE PERO TAMPOCO LE HACE DANO (X) SEIS (X) SIEMPRE DURANTE TODAS LAS DIRECTIVAS DEL COLEGIO MEDICO CMA DURANTE LOS DISTINTOS GOBIERNOS Y HASTA EL PRESENTE HA VIVIDO BIEN SIN PROBLEMAS ALGUNO DE AHI QUE LE LLAMEN "EL HOMBRE CORCHO" PORQUE SIEMPRE ESTA FLOTANDO PARA LA OPINION PUBLICA SE LE ACUSA DE SUMINISTRARLE DROGAS EN EL G-2 A LOS PRESOS PARA QUE HABLEN Y

QUE ES EL DIRECTOR DE TODO ESE TIPO DE TRABAJO CIA PERO PERSONALMENTE NO HE PUDIDO CONFIRMARLO (X) EN MI PROXIMO MGE ENVIARE LA CONTINUACION DE ESTE INFORME PUES ME TEMO QUE OTRA HOJA DE PAPEL HACE MUCHO VOLUMEN PARA UNA CARTA (X) FELICIDADES (X) "MESA" FIN

TRANSLATION

Message 107. Dear John. I received your 96.

I have known Doctor Jose Angel BUSTAMANTE O'Leary since student days. He was always conspicuous in the assemblies of those days as bdonging to the leftist sector. He graduated as a medical doctor in 1939. Since then he virtually lived in the medical school of Havana and in the National [Medical School] together with Doctor Jose LOPEZ Sanchez (at present Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, intelligent Communist and very dangerous). They set to work to obtain positions in the [redacted] Medical Commissions and representing the Medical College every time there was a chance to go abroad. This brought about a certain protest from the doctors who contributed to the funds of the college and who met the costs of the trips, because the same ones (Drs. BUSTAMANTE and LOPEZ Sanchez) went every time even when the reasons for the trip had nothing to do with their medical specialities. This brought about the regulation of future trips, but by that time BUSTAMANTE and LOPEZ Sanchez had made their contacts and had founded the Pan American Medical Confederation (C.M.P.) with headquarters in Havana. This confederation was made up of the National Medical Associations rpt National

Medical Associations, that is to say, the Pan American Medical Colleges, among these the Cuban Medical College. They then occupied positions in the Central Executive Committee. Later there were established four zones of the C.M.P. with BUSTAMANTE occupying the position of president and Dr. LOPEZ Sanchez the office of treasurer, leaving the secretariat open on a rotating basis for an executive of the National Medical College who might be useful to them in their manipulations. Thus in September of 1955 they managed to have the National Medical College sponsor the publication of the periodical of the C.M.P. They maintained themselves in their respective offices up to the present year, alternating the secretary whenever the executive committee of the National Medical College was changed. The periodical of the C.M.P. was published until the dissolution of the National Medical College. When the Revolutionary Medical College was founded they were able to install as secretary of the C.M.P. for the Caribbean Zone Dr. Leopoldo E. ARAUJO Bernal who is manipulated by BUSTAMANTE as a puppet to serve his ends. When it was learned that a movement was afoot in the Executive Central Committee of the C.M.P. to expell Cuba——this being pushed by the medical associations of the other latin American Republics——BUSTAMANTE advised the government to dissolve the Cuban Medical Association, using Dr. ARAUJO as President P.S. (sic.) of the

Medical College. In this way they brought about a resignation from the C.M.P. [by dissolving their organization] thus avoiding the possibility of the C.M.P. voting for expulsion rpt expulsion since the Cuban Medical College had officially ceased to exist. The dissolution took place on 30 April of last year [1965]. His specialties were, one; Psychiatry with offices at K Street #309. This is also the specialty of Dr. ARAUJO, two; now Professor of Nervous and Mental Disorders at the University of Havana. He has Dr. ARAUJO as professorial assistant, three; Director of the Institute of Psychiatry, another bureaucratic institute in which his protege Dr. ARAUJO also has a position, four; he does not like publicity, serving behind the scenes as advisor to those who appear in public, five; he does not help anyone disinterestedly but neither does he hurt anyone, six; he always has, and up to the present, lived well during all of the administrations of the Medical College and through the various governments. For this reason he is called the "man of cork" because he always remains afloat. Public opinion holds that he supplies drugs to the G-2 to make the prisoners talk and that he is director of all this type of work, but I have been unable to confirm this personally. I will continue this topic in my next message because I am afraid that another sheet of paper will be too bulky for one letter. Felicitations. Mosa. end.

3. The information in this message is in response to a requirement on BUSTAMANTE levied in OVWL 93 dated 13 November 1966.

14-00000

SECRET

TO: Chief, IS

THRU: Chief, 10
Chief, 10/2

FROM: 10/1 [redacted] Staff employee

SUBJECT: SW Message #108 from [redacted] Asset

1 Feb 67

WIO-1124

ND

Distribution:
1-C/IS
1-C/10
1-C/10/2
1 [redacted] Staff officer
1-[redacted] file
1-10 Chrono
1-REG
1-C/TSB

1. SW message #108 from [redacted] Asset was received at JMWAVE on 23 January, via Headquarters. The message was on the back of a one page letter, dated only December 1966, with cover text written on the front side of the paper. The message was of medium development, legible, and with no indication of censorship. The envelope, addressed to a Newport, Rhode Island accommodation address, showed a 5 January Havana postmark.

2. There follows, the original Spanish text of the message and its translation. The information in brackets is that of the translator. An advance copy of the message has been supplied to IS.

MJE UNO CERO OCHO (X) ESTIMADO JUAN (X) SU RMJE NUEVE ULTIMO MJE RECIBIDO ESTE ANO DE UNO NUEVE SEIS SEIS (X) ENTENDIDAS COMPLETAMENTE RPTO ENTENDIDAS COMPLETAMENTE SUS INSTRUCCIONES (X) TODAVIA NO RPTO NO HE RECIBIDO CARTA DE CALESTINA EECHADA TRES OERO DE NOVIEMBRE CMA NI TAMPOCO "NOTAS" DE JULIO Y AGOSTO (X) CONTINUACION DEL INFORME DEL DOCTOR JOSE ANGEL BUSTAMANTE (X) SIETE (X) NO CREO SEA MEDICO PERSONAL DE CASTRO CMA PUES SU ESPECIALIDAD ES PSIQUIATRIA CMA PERO SI QUE ESTE LO UTILICE PUES ES INTELIGENTE Y ESTA RELACIONADO POR SUS ACTUACIONES PACIFICAS ANTERIORES CMA PUES NO HA FORMADO PARTE DE NINGUN GRUPO REVOLUCIONARIO DE ACCION (X) EL MEDICO YANKEE GUIA ESPIRITUAL YANKEE QUE SIEMPRE ACOMPANA A CASTRO ES EL DOCTOR VALLEJO (: CON BUSTAMANTE CMA LOPEZ SANCHEZ YANKEE ARAUJO TAMBIEN COLABORA EL DOCTOR ARMANDO DE CORDOVA ALTO DILIGENTE DEL MINISTERIO DE SALUD PUBLICA (X) YO NO CONOZCO LOS CONTACTOS EN EL EXTRANJERO DEL DOCTOR

BUSTAMANTE CMA PERO ESTIMO QUE SEAN MUCHOS CMA PUES POR MAS DE DOS CINCO ANOS SE HA DEDICADO CON LA INFLUENCIA YANKEE LA AYUDA ECONOMICA DEL COLEGIO MEDICO A ESTABLECER RELACIONES EN TODO EL MUNDO YANKEE ASISTIENDO COMO MIEMBRO DE LAS DISTINTAS COMISIONES A CONGRESOS YANKEE REUNIONES CMA PERO COMO DIJE ANTERIORMENTE SIN PUBLICIDAD YANKEE TRABAJANDO YANKEE DIRIGIENDO OCULTAMENTE A LOS IMPROVISADOS INFLUYENTES (X) OTRO ASUNTO (X) HE SIDO LLAMADO EN PRINCIPIO POR EL DIRECTOR DE LA EMPRESA DE ARTES GRAFICAS PARA UN ESTUDIO EN TODA LA ISLA EN RELACION CON MI PROFESION RPTO PROFESION (X) HAN QUEDADO EN AVISARME PARA UNA ENTREVISTA EL PROXIMO MES (X) YO OPORTUNAMENTE LE INFORMARE CON DETALLES (X) ES CONVENIENTE QUE CONTINUE SUS TRANSMISIONES LOS SABADOS YANKEE LAS REPETICIONES LOS JUEVES CMA PUES COMO LAS CARTAS DEMORAN MUCHOS DIAS EN LLEGAR A SU DESTINO CMA PUDIERA SER QUE TUVIERA QUE IR ENTRE SEMANA AL INTERIOR SIN QUE USTED TUVIERA TODAVIA NOTICIAS MIAS YANKEE NO RPTO PUDIERA COPIAR ALLI SU MJE (X) YO TRATARE DE ESTAR LOS SABADO RPTO SABADO EN LA HABANA (X) SALUDOS (X) "MESA" FIN

TRANSLATION

Message 108. Esteemed Juan. Your message 9__ /believed to be 96/ was the last message I received this year of 1966. Your instructions completely rpt completely understood. To date I have not rpt not received a letter from A5506 [redacted] dated 30 November, nor "Notas" for July-August.

Continuation of report on Doctor Jose Angel BUSTAMANTE.

7. I do not believe that he is personal physician to CASTRO, because his specialty is psychiatry, but I do /believe/ that he is used by CASTRO since he is intelligent and is well connected

because of his previous peace activities, and because he has not been a part of any revolutionary action group. The doctor and spiritual guide who constantly accompanies CASTRO is Doctor VALLEJO /Dr. Rene VALLEJO Ortiz7. With BUSTAMANTE, LOPEZ Sanchez /Dr. Jose LOPEZ Sanchez7 and ARAUJO /Dr. Leopoldo E. ARAUJO Bernal7 as well, there collaborates Doctor Armando de CORDOVA /Dr. Armando de CORDOVA y de Castro7, high official of the Ministry of Public Health. I do not know the contacts of Doctor BUSTAMANTE abroad but I assume that ti are many because for more than five years he dedicated himself with the influence and financial support of the medical college /National Medical College7 to establishing relations all over the world, attending congresses and meetings as a member of the various commissions, but as I reported previously, /in SW #1077 without publicity and working and directing covertly the /activities7 of his ad hoc puppets.

Other subject. I have been summoned by the Director of the Graphic Arts Enterprise for a study in all of the island in relation with my profession rpt profession. They have cited me for an interview next month. I will inform you in due time on the details. It is desirable that you continue your transmissions on Saturdays and the repeats on Thursdays since letters take a long time in arriving at their destinations and it is possible that I might have to go into the interior midweek without your having received news fror me and that I would not rpt not be able to copy your message. I will try to be in Havana on Saturdays. Regards. [redacted] End.

14-00000

3. This message is a continuation of the report on BUSTAMANTE sent via SW #107, and is in response to a requirement on BUSTAMANTE levied in OWVL #93, dated 13 November 1966.

[redacted]
STAFF employee

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
	2. RI FILE NO.
	3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE
	7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

BUSTAMANTE O'LEARY, JOSE ANGEL /DR/
201-022396 019-006-069/03
SEX M DOB ? UFGA-26930A01
08 FEB 67
CIT ? P4
OCC ?
CO-FOUNDER WITH JOSE LOPEZ SANCHEZ
/201-215814/ OF PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL
CONFEDERATION /CMP./.

UFG R 6705100138

FILE IN 201-022396

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 9-67 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET (7-46)

14-00000

[redacted] employee

S E C R E T

FEBRUARY 1967

[redacted] 2 10

[redacted] 15

RID COPY

INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO

☒ NO INDEX ☒ FILE IN CS FILE NO. 56-6-42/3

INFO: FILE DDP

17049

SECRET 21 16 44 Z

CITE DIRECTOR

CITY

INDICATOR [redacted] INDICATOR [redacted] INDICATOR [redacted]

REF: PANAMA CITY 2182 (IN 03712)*

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR [redacted] ASSET TRIP TO CUBA.

A. DO YOU KNOW VICTOR PINA CARDOSO, OLD GUARD PSP LEADER. IF SO COULD YOU VISIT HIM AND SEE WHAT HIS POSITION IS.

B. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF DR. JOSE BUSTAMANTE O'LEARY, FIDEL CASTRO'S PSYCHIATRIST? WE INTERESTED IN ANYTHING YOU CAN PICK UP ABOUT BUSTAMANTE.

C. IS JORGE PUENTE BLANCO CURRENTLY IN CUBA?

D. TRY TO ASCERTAIN THE REAL MISSION OF THE CUBAN PLANE THAT CRASHED IN MEXICO ON 9 FEBRUARY AND THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE CRASH.

E. TRY TO CONTACT AS MANY SOVIET OFFICIALS AS YOU CAN IN HAVANA.

END OF MESSAGE

(CONTINUED)

201-223?6

SECRET

14-00000

SECRET

DISSEMINATION PER #

INDEX DESTROY RETURN TO BRANCH FILE

NO INDEX FILE IN CS FILE NO.

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INFO: FILE , VR

SECRET

CITE DIRECTOR 77044

PAGE TWO

WH/ Comment*: Cubans apparently financing ASSE6 [redacted] trip to Havana.

86AFF employees

WH/SAO [redacted]

86AFF employee

WH/COG/RR [redacted]

WH/2/P [redacted]

[redacted]

AC/WHD

86AFF employees

[redacted]

AC/WH/

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

SECRET

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

14-00000

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5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

BUSTAMANTE O'LEARY, JOSE ANGEL
201-022396 — 201-825850✓
SEX M DOB ? — HMMA-33842A03
12 JAN 68

CIT ?
OCC ?
ATT. 3 PHOTOS OF SUBJ.

UFG — R 6801261741

FILE IN 201-22396

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

SECRET

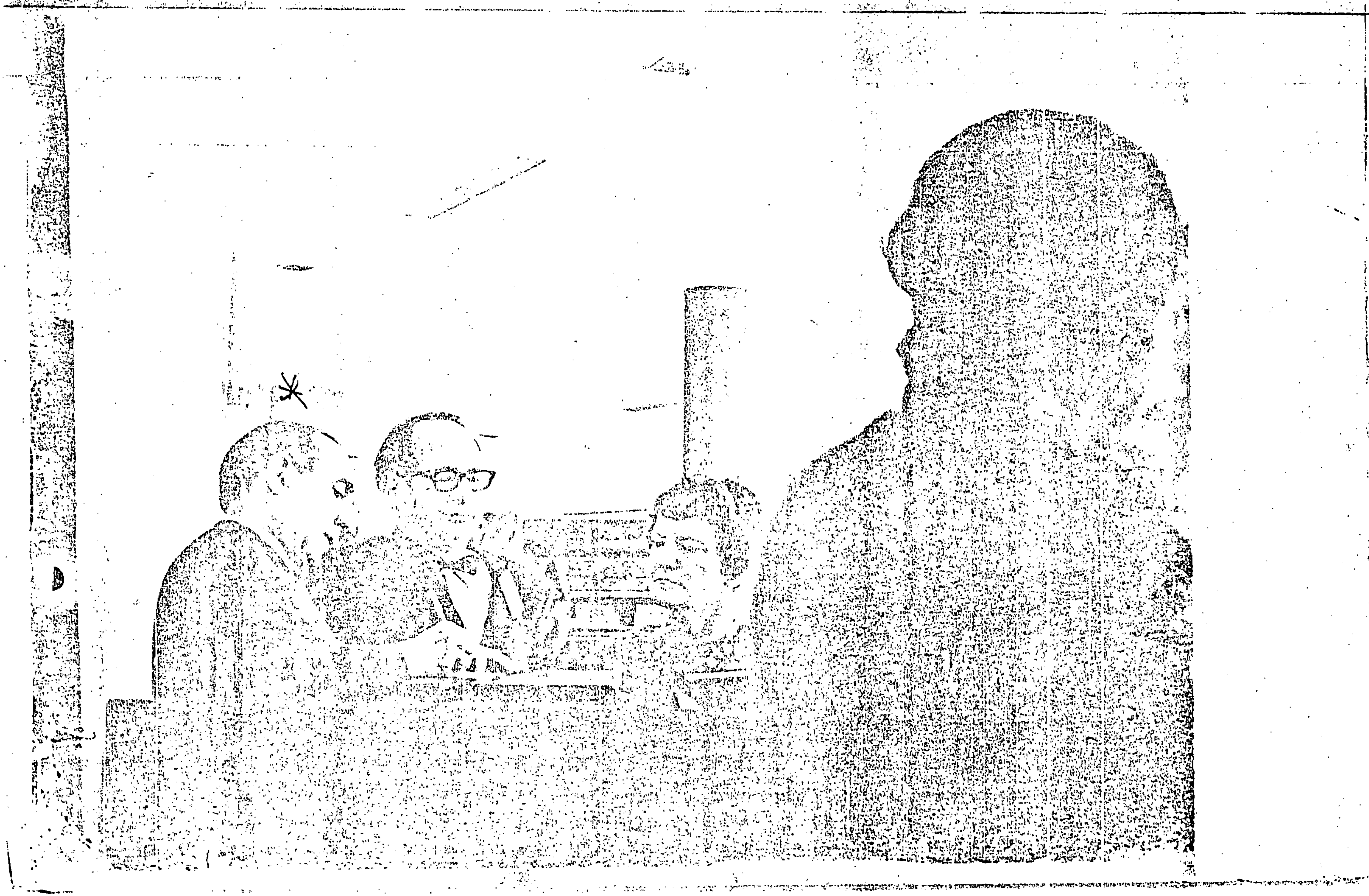
FORM 8-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. (7-46)

14-00000



2R 201-22396
San Angel BUSTAMANTE O'Leary
1 Attachment 3 to HMMA-33842
17 Jan 68

14-00000





14-00000

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

PROCESSING ACTION: X

MARKED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING

MICROFILM

TO: Deputy Chief, WH/C

INFO: Chief, EUR., Chief of Station, JMWAVE

FROM: Chief of Station, Madrid

SUBJECT: Psychological Studies Center

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES: FYI

1. This report was prepared by a member of a group of Cuban emigres who have been trained in the techniques of information collection and who have provided useful reports since early 1962, from CC-3138, Jorge Julio *BEATO Nuñez, M.D., Pediatrician, a Cuban refugee and former resident of Havana City who left Cuba on 30 April 1967.

2. In February or March 1967, Beato sent (Dr) Augusto *FERNANDEZ Conde, employed at Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee Florida, U.S.A., a copy of the magazine Tribuna Medica (Medical Tribune), which contains a complete list of all the "professionals" (presumably medical doctors) remaining in Cuba and all those who have left Cuba. Dr. Fernandez acknowledged receipt of the magazine. Dr. Fernandez was the last President of the National Medical College of Cuba, dissolved by Fidel Castro in April 1966.

3. In January or February 1967, Beato learned from medical files, the complete list of all the Cuban medical doctors who had taken the Foreign Board examinations in Florida, U.S.A., together with the grades received. This also "appeared in the School of Medicine, Havana University". The examinations are highly confidential and it is inexplicable how such private information could be published in Cuba. Medical doctors in Cuba presume that "said organization must be infiltrated by Communists" who pirated the information and forwarded it to Cuba.

4. (Dr) Jose Angel *BUSTAMANTE Oleares (201-022396) directs a psychological center for superior studies the location of which was not known to Beato. It is believed to be a training school in methods of exploring the subconcious mind used by the Departamento de Seguridad del Estado (DSE, Department of State Security).

[redacted]

STAFF employee

Att: Spanish Raw Report

CS COPY

Distribution:
2 - DC/WH/C w/att
2 - C/EUR w/o att; 1 - COS, JMWAVE w/o att

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
	OSMA-22756	3 July 1967
	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER
	SECRET	65-6-38/3

14-00000

3-6-67

INFORME CONFIDENCIAL

Entrevistado: Dr. Jorge Julio BEATO Núñez

Entrevistador: Sr. Ramón SUAREZ Rodríguez

Mayo 19 de 1967

REQUISITOS QSM 6

Programa científico

83. a. El único centro alto de estudios psicológicos es el que dirige el Dr. José Angel BUSTAMANTE Oleares, del que se cree sea un centro de aprendizaje de los métodos de exploración del subconsciente que utilizan en el Departamento Seguridad Estado, lo único que desconozco el lugar de ubicación de dicho centro, pero sé que existe por haberlo escuchado en otras ocasiones entre la clase médica.

b. No recuerdo nombres científicos extranjeros en Cuba y de cubanos que hayan ido a países socialistas. Pero he podido enviar por correo al Dr. Augusto FERNANDEZ Conde el último Presidente del Colegio Médico Nacional, un ejemplar de la revista Tribuna Médica, la cual fué publicada recientemente, donde aparece una lista completa de todos los profesionales que se encuentran en Cuba y de los que han salido al extranjero. Esta revista la envié por el mes de Febrero o Marzo de 1967 al Dr. Augusto FERNANDEZ, que se encuentra en el Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, en la Florida, habiendo recibido la notificación de que dicha revista llegó sin contratiempo alguno.

GENERALIDADES.

NOTA: El Dr. Jorge Julio BEATO Núñez, es médico graduado en la Universidad de la Habana en el año 1940. Por sus relaciones con el alumnado, por haber sido instructor de Cátedra de Pediatría, hasta el año 1960 y por sus vinculaciones con la clase médica cubana, a través de su actuación profesional y de la dirigencia del Colegio Médico Nacional y del Colegio Médico de la Habana, instituciones

CS COPY

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en donde desempeñó diversos cargos, pudo conocer ampliamente el desarrollo de la medicina en Cuba hasta el 30 de Abril de 1967, es decir ha podido conocer también el desenvolvimiento de la medicina cubana durante el régimen castro-comunista. Siendo lo que a continuación expreso un enjuiciamiento del mismo en su triple aspecto docente, profesional y clasista.

Aspecto docente.

La Universidad de la Habana fué fundada en el año 1728 y fueron precisamente los estudios médicos los primeros en ser organizados como Facultad. Si el pasado puede vanagloriarse de haber sido cuna de dos nombres preclaros en la Historia de la Medicina, como son Tomás ROMAY, sabio introductor de la vacuna en Cuba y el Dr. Carlos J. FINLAY, genial descubridor del agente transmisor de la fiebre amarilla, En la época republicana adquirió justa fama por la calidad de sus profesores, la rigidez de sus planes de estudio y la brillantez de sus graduados. Pero no es el momento de citar nombres que justifiquen tales aseveraciones. Basta decir tan solo que la Facultad de Medicina, precisamente, estaba clasificada como A-1 en el ranking de las facultades similares del mundo entero, al igual que las mejores universidades de los Estados Unidos de América.

Con el advenimiento del régimen comunista de Fidel CASTRO, comenzó la desintegración de la Universidad de la Habana, para volverla a integrar, como una rueda más en la inmensa maquinaria comunista del Gobierno. Siendo precisamente la Facultad de Medicina la primera en ser atacada, alegando diversos pretextos de índole secundaria, lo que trajo como consecuencia la renuncia de la mejor parte de su profesorado. Con la emigración de los médicos cubanos casi en masa, que repudiaban el régimen totalitario y tiránico que se instauraba en la Isla, agudizándose la carencia de profesores en la Facultad de Medicina.

Modo de resolver este grave problema que se le creaba al régimen de Castro.

En primer lugar nombrando profesores de "dedo", es decir que nunca hicieron ninguna prueba de capacidad para adquirir sus cátedras, sino que deben su nombramiento por ser militantes comunistas o por la exclusiva voluntad del Rector o Decano,

autoridades comunistas cubanas que dirigen la salud pública. En segundo lugar, importando profesionales extranjeros de Países Comunistas o Socialistas, o bien de Países Democráticos, pero que son militantes o simpatizantes ocultos de los partidos comunistas locales. Todos estos profesionales son habilitados inmediatamente, incluso para ejercer la profesión médica, por un simple decreto rectoral.

Así como un exámen imparcial de este profesorado, nos permite afirmar su baja calidad, y por una razón muy sencilla; por ser todos con rarísimas excepciones profesores improvisados, sin ninguna historia o experiencia médica-pedagógica. Y aquellos rarísimos, repetimos, que pueden poseer alguna, por haber sido anteriormente profesores de la facultad, no tienen la libertad de enseñanza propia del carácter liberal de la Medicina, sino que están sujetos a la férrea disciplina colectiva propia de los sistemas marxistas-leninistas.

Del alumnado puede decirse sin exageración alguna, que es el más malo en la larga historia de la ya bi-centenaria Universidad de la Habana. Como lo qué se quiere obtener es un tipo de médico político, ciego observante de las reglas comunistas poco importa la preparación médica de los alumnos. Si antiguamente se requerían 7 años de Escuela Primaria y 4 o 5 de Bachillerato, hoy cualquiera, con un simple exámen, las más de las veces amañado, puede hacer su ingreso en los estudios médicos sin haber cursado ningún tipo de preparación en la Primera o Segunda Enseñanza, lo que si se exige es una militancia activa dentro de los cuadros del Partido Comunista Cubano, es decir, que no estudia en la Facultad de Medicina, el que quiere o tiene vocación por estos estudios, para ello hay que demostrar de un modo fehaciente la vinculación al régimen. Y cuando se tiene sospecha de una tibia adhesión por cualquiera de los alumnos, inmediatamente se celebra una "Asamblea de depuración", en la que 99 veces de cada 100 es expulsado aquel que tenga la mala suerte de ser señalado por sus compañeros, en definitiva, que la clásica y consagrada libertad de enseñanza es un mito en el régimen comunista cubano.

14-00000

En algunas asignaturas no existen las pruebas de capacidad generalmente aceptadas por todas las universidades del mundo, es decir el exámen, bien de un tipo u otro. Pues en el afán de graduar médicos con el fin de poder reemplazar inutilmente a la gran masa de profesionales emigrados, las notas se dan por simple asistencia a clases, hay que graduar médicos a toda costa, dicen los dirigentes comunistas y para que se vea hasta donde llegan en este sentido, vaya la siguiente anécdota vivida por el Dr. BEATO, la cual refleja con exactitud esta gran preocupación de los jerarcas del régimen. Se trata de un antiguo alumno de la época pre-comunista, que cuando CASTRO se apodera del poder, le faltaban pocas asignaturas para graduarse de médico. Como es un cubano demócrata, aprobó todas menos una, que no quiso examinar, para no coger el título de médico bajo el régimen comunista, cosa que repugnaba a su conciencia, pero cuando los dirigentes de su curso le apremiaron para que se examinara, so pena de ser expulsado si no lo hacía, no tuvo más remedio que hacerlo, pero buscó adrede el suspenso, contestando mal la casi totalidad del exámen, a pesar de esto, y de hacer malísimamente el exámen, fué aprobado. He aquí la nueva versión del castro-comunista, de hacer médicos a palos.

En el plan de estudios médicos, existe una asignatura "Marxismo" que es indispensable para continuar la carrera. El alumno que no posea el aprobado en la misma, jamás será médico, no importa que sea brillante en Patología o Terapéutica, jamás obtendrá el título mientras no se haga un alumno aventajado en esa asignatura. Así que lo que se quiere obtener por el régimen es un tipo de médico político, que responda siempre a las orientaciones de la dirigencia comunista y no a los cánones sagrados del clásico arte de curar.

Todas estas cosas han dado origen a un tipo especial de médico, que el pueblo cubano le ha dado a la broma y le conocen con la denominación genérica de "cinco picos", porque la prueba final, la gran prueba, la que los consagra ante los ojos de los jerarcas comunistas es "La subida durante cinco veces al Pico Tur-

quino", la montaña más alta de la Isla. Esto que parece escapado de la mente de un alienado es lo que exige CASTRO, para que un médico se gradúe, no importa que el alumno tenga una gran vocación por los estudios médicos, no importa que haya demostrado su capacidad en la materia que son propias de la Medicina, si no tiene aptitudes de alpinista o no quiere hacer la gran escalada, no se gradua y no obtiene el título. Por estas razones, se podrá observar del temor casi sagrado con que son mirados estos médicos denominados "cinco picos" por la población cubana, que con razón los desprecia y que justificadamente rehusa tenazmente todos sus servicios.

Aspecto Profesional:

El ejercicio de la medicina es hoy una pesadilla para los médicos que tengan la desgracia de permanecer todavía en Cuba. No hablo, claro, está, de los médicos integrados al Partido Comunista Cubano, los cuales gozan de todos los privilegios y prerrogativas de la "nueva clase" sino del resto de la gran masa médica que aún vive en Cuba, cuyo 90% abandonaría el país si tuviera oportunidad para hacerlo.

Cuando un médico pide permiso para irse de Cuba, lo tiene que hacer ante un funcionario del Ministerio de Salud Pública, un tal Capitán FOLS, quien despacha los martes en los salones del antiguo Colegio Médico Nacional (hoy desaparecido). Teniendo que presentar la solicitud por escrito, y entonces dicho funcionario se la firma y le declara tranquilamente que tiene que esperar un año después de la fecha de la solicitud. Inmediatamente comienzan las represalias por parte del régimen, rebaja de categorías, traslado de empleos, cierres y confiscación de consultas, etc. es decir todo lo imaginable para que el médico cambie de opinión al sentir todo el rigor del gobierno esclavista que sufrimos actualmente en Cuba. Hay que decir con orgullo que son muy raros, rarísimos, los casos que renuncian a la salida del país, pues con moral altísima, la inmensa mayoría de los médicos soportan con dignidad toda esa clase de vejaciones, para

poder obtener algún día la ansiada libertad.

Los que trabajan en alguna dependencia del Estado, y hoy en día todos los servicios médicos en su enorme totalidad, están bajo el control del Estado, se encuentran sujetos a una disciplina despótica que anula toda independencia personal, tan propia del ejercicio de la más liberales de toda las profesiones como es la Medicina. Se le controla lo que receta, el número de indicaciones que hace, los análisis que prescribe, tiene que cumplir su trabajo bajo un horario estricto, como cualquier burócrata secundario, y lo que es peor, está sujeto a la vigilancia no tan solo de sus colegas directores de la Institución sino también de los llamados Comités de Vigilancia y de las Secciones del Partido Comunista, encargadas de supervisar las funciones todas de la institución y que llaman inmediatamente al profesional "al orden" ante cualquier aspiración de quebrantamiento y que incluso lo juzgan ante Asamblea de todos los trabajadores, médicos y no médicos.

Las medicinas son pocas y malas, el Ministerio de Salud Pública, envía a todos los profesionales cada dos meses, una listica cada vez menguante, de los medicamentos que pueden obtenerse y que contados por el entrevistado no pasan de 700 productos. El avance de la Terapéutica, que día a día está registrado por la prensa médica mundial, no se conoce en Cuba, cuyos médicos se ven obligados a recetar medicinas ya en desuso en los países avanzados del orbe. Productos de uso general y obligado en la práctica moderna, como el Acth y los derivados corticosteroidos, escasean frecuentemente y en esos casos, cuando el paciente de clientela particular va a comprarlos a una botica, por necesitarlos urgentemente, se le contesta que no las hay y que están a nivel de Hospitales.

Fuera de las investigaciones rutinarias de laboratorio en Cuba, no se practica ninguna de las técnica modernas de investigación clínica. Las radiografías están limitadas a una cantidad diarias, que no puede sobrepasarse, y determinadas

métodos de exploración radiológicas, como son las colecistografías y pielografías, son muy difíciles de hacer por la falta de los medios de contraste adecuados.

Las consultas privadas están llamadas a desaparecer en el régimen comunista según ya proclaman a todos los vientos, los jerarcas del gobierno y por una razón muy sencilla; porque, las consideran centros de competencia a la medicina oficial, pues todavía el médico privado a pesar de todos los obstáculos se esfuerza en dar al paciente una medicina de calidad superior a la que este encuentra en los Centros Hospitalarios y asistenciales del Régimen.

Aspecto clasista:

Los médicos cubanos, como clase habían llegado a una organización modelo en su género, que fué copiada y sirvió para organizarse a muchas instituciones similares de otros países, tal era el Colegio Médico Nacional (antigua Federación Médica de Cuba) que agrupaba hacie el año 1959 unos 7,000 médicos cubanos. Así como bajo su actuación se obtuvieron una serie de conquistas laborales y un ansiado Retiro Médico para la hora del descanso y de la vejez. Había un Código de Moral Médica y funcionaba dentro del Colegio, una serie de Tribunales de Disciplina, que velaban por el estricto cumplimiento médico, es decir agrupaciones con criterios disímiles en cuanto a la orientación de la medicina como clase, independientes de todo lo que significara militancia activa dentro de la política nacional. La dirigencia colegial se elegía a través de elecciones democráticas, en las que participan todos los médicos, repartiéndose los puestos ejecutivos de acuerdo con la representación proporcional de cada partido. Es decir que como en toda organización democrática, había una mayoría que gobernaba y una minoría alerta y vigilante a cualquier transgresión de las leyes colegiales.

Todo esto ha despparecido desde el mes de Abril de 1966, en que el régimen de Fidel CASTRO declaró disuelto el Colegio Médico Nacional y extinguida todas

sus funciones de protección a los médicos, de esta forma, se perdieron de un plumazo, todas nuestras reivindicaciones, muchas de las cuales estaban regadas con la sangre y el sacrificio de muchos de nosotros. En su lugar existe hoy en día un régimen de trabajo esclavo, que no admite méritos y capacidad en el orden profesional, sino una ciega obediencia a los principios Marxista-Leninista. Habiéndome enterado por amigos colegas de la profesión, de que en el mes de Enero o Febrero de 1967, apareció en la escuela actual de Medicina una lista completa de todos los médicos cubanos que han tomado el Foreign-Board en Florida, U.S.A. y sus correspondientes calificaciones. Desconociendo como una cosa tan privada ha sido posible de que se pudiese publicar en Cuba, siendo las causas de que entre el sector médico, exista el recelo de hablar al ver que cosas confidenciales como son esos exámenes, puedan ser publicadas en Cuba, por lo que se piensa en la infiltración comunista dentro de dicho organismo.

A mediados del mes de Marzo de 1967, cuando me dirigía al Archivo Nacional, el cual se encuentra ubicado en la Calle de Compostela y San Isidro en la Habana, para realizar estudios de investigaciones históricas de la Medicina Cubana, adonde todos los días solía ir, pues en uno de esos días al salir de dicho Archivo Nacional y tratar de tomar la Ave. del Puerto para ir al British Club, que se encuentra en Prado, pude observar de que dicha Ave. estuvo interrumpida al tránsito durante varios días, no recuerdo días exacto, pero si sé que un solo día extremaron la vigilancia en el puerto, además de no permitir que se acercase nadie, logrando ver desde los muelles de la Terminal del Ferry Habana-Cayo Hueso y a una distancia de unos 50 a 100 mts. camiones y rastras cargando objetos de toda clase de tamaños, éstos objetos eran de madera y puedo decir de que un modelo de las cajas de madera era de unos 12 mts. de largo por unos 2 mts. de ancho, no recordando el alto de la misma, así como las me-

didas anteriores son aproximadas, ya que no lo recuerdo con lujo de detalles, por ser vista a ojo de aguila y a la distancia antes mencionada. También pude ver colocados a lo largo de los muelles y en la calle, depósitos de distintos tamaños, pareciéndome el menor de ellos como de unos 55 galones. Siendo todo cuanto puedo precisar al respecto.

RSR/cgt

Madrid, 16 de Junio de 1967.

[illegible]-133-66
10 February 1966

[illegible] : Case 40632 -- Jose Bustamante

1. On 8 February 1966, [redacted] contacted [redacted] US Public Health Service, regarding Jose Angel Bustamante O'Leary. Reaud has been in the US since 1961, last saw Bustamante in 1959 or 1960. Although not a close friend, Reaud has known Bustamante for fifteen or twenty years; he refers to him as "a professional acquaintance--a medical acquaintance".

2. According to Reaud, Bustamante--now fifty-one years old--is well and widely known in Cuba as a strong Communist. He was a Communist Party member in his youth, a quite common situation in Cuban (and other Latin American) colleges and universities. Reaud stressed that it is only a matter of hearsay, but it is believed that Bustamante was a Communist Party member while in medical school, but was separated from the Party after his graduation, because of some trouble. The Communist Party then referred to him as a traitor, imperialist lackey, etc. Bustamante was thenceforth known as a strong left-winger, although not a Communist Party member. He proceeded to develop "a tremendous practice" during this period. Bustamante gradually worked his way back into the good graces of the Cuban Communist Party leaders and was returned to membership after Fidel Castro took power.

3. Also a matter of gossip in Cuba was a story of Bustamante having been involved in a love affair with a married woman during a visit to New York City some years ago and being denied permission to return to the US as a result of this alleged [illegible]. According to Reaud, Bustamante has also had other "troubles with the ladies", has been accused of making passes at female patients.

4. Reaud further describes Bustamante as "a bright, intelligent, clear-minded fellow and a good psychiatrist". He was President of the Cuban Medical Association for two years and was "President of a World Medical Association meeting held in Cuba". While a medical student, he was President of the Students' Association of the University of Havana.

5. Reaud again describes as "gossip" a story that Bustamante had been left at a well-known Havana institution for orphans (which has a turntable mounted in the wall where women may leave a baby, [illegible], and have the device turned to take the child into the building). He was later [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] referred

to as an aunt. A pious, devout Catholic, she died in 1957 or 1958, left some property to Bustamante. Bustamante himself is a confessed atheist and Marxist; Recud believes Bustamante's wife, a Ph.D teaching at the high school level, is probably the same.

6. Recud further stated that Bustamante has two children, a son, now eighteen to twenty years old, and a younger daughter. When the son was "around twelve to fifteen years old, he was, according to Recud, extremely effeminate and, because of this, "a source of much strain" to his father.

7. Recud feels that the circumstances of Bustamante's birth, adoption and upbringing may have embittered him and contributed greatly to his leftist philosophy. Recud also believes that these same circumstances may have contributed to Bustamante's interest in psychiatry, i.e., they may have led to a search for a better understanding of himself and his problems. Recud's own attitude toward psychiatry and psychiatrists is also worth considering; he flatly stated, "I don't believe in them. I prefer a good priest".

8. Based on the gossip regarding a New York City visit of Bustamante, mentioned in paragraph three, Recud suggested a check with the US Immigration and Naturalization Service for further background on Bustamante. In discussing further leads, Recud said that at least eighty percent of the Cuban physicians in the US would have known Bustamante to some degree or other, because of his two-year presidency of the Cuban Medical Association.

9. Of the many Cuban physicians in Washington, D.C., Recud mentioned two men practicing at the dispensary in the "Public Health Service building downtown", Drs. (fnu) Machado and (fnu) Tremols. He knows little about Tremols; Machado is in his sixties, has been in the US about five years.

10. Recud's prime recommendation as a source of information on Bustamante, however, is Dr. (fnu) Huertas, President, Cuban Medical Association in Exile, Miami, Florida. He would have much information on Bustamante and would be a source of leads to Cuban psychiatrists in the US (probably four or five individuals) who could be expected to have considerable information on Bustamante.

11. We assume Dr. Huertas has been contacted by the Miami Office. Drs. Machado and Tremols look like relatively marginal leads, but we will be pleased to contact them if desired. Otherwise, please close Case [illegible] for the Washington Field Office.

SECRET

NO-22-66
20 January 1966

Case 46,632 - Additional Information on Dr. Jose Angel Bustamante O'Leary

1. Dr. Augusto Fernandez-Conde promised to furnish additional details in an effort to complete the information which he had already supplied on Dr. Bustamante and which was presented for your consideration in NO-16-66 of 17 January 1966. He has now reported to us the following results of his efforts thus far.

2. In paragraph #15 of NO-16-66, Dr. Fernandez-Conde mentioned that in 1960 Dr. Bustamante had deposited money and some of his wife's jewels in a repository in Mexico City for safekeeping. He further recalls that on another occasion Bustamante arranged for a friend to take another sum of money and more jewelry to Mexico City and to deposit them there. Eliseo Perez-Stable, M.D., Veterans Administration Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15240, is reported to know the identity of Bustamante's friend who transported the money and jewelry to Mexico City for safekeeping and possibly might know more about the size of Bustamante's deposits abroad.

3. In paragraphs #9, 13, and 18 f of NO-16-66, our informant touched on the brainwashing techniques which Dr. Bustamante employed on certain individuals detained at the G-2 prison in Havana. He suggests that Oscar Sagredo, M.D., whose current address is Rodriguez Sampedro 10, Madrid 15, Spain, was well acquainted with Dr. Bustamante's professional methods and particularly with his brainwashing techniques. Dr. Sagredo was formerly one of Cuba's outstanding psychiatrists. After leaving Havana, he was employed as Professor of Psychology at Temple University in Philadelphia and later moved to Madrid to reside.

4. In paragraph #18 c of NO-16-66, Dr. Fernandez-Conde named Dr. Scarizza as the individual who psychoanalyzed Dr. Bustamante. His full name is Spartaco Scarizza, M.D., and his current address is Via Ammannati 61, Rome, Italy.

5. Dr. Fernandez-Conde recently received a letter dated 13 January 1966 from his good friend, Dr. Gunnar Gundersen, Gundersen Clinic, La Crosse, Wisconsin, in which the latter asked him the following:

"Sometime I wish you would write me in regard to our mutual adversary, Jose Angel Bustamante-O'Leary. I presume he might be one of Castro's henchmen if someone hasn't taken a pot shot at him which might have resulted in his liquidation. Even that would have been too good for him in my judgment!"

6. According to Dr. Fernandez-Conde, Dr. Gundersen was formerly President of the American Medical Association as well as President of the Council of the World Medical Association. Bustamante was a member of the Council during Dr. Gundersen's administration. Our source suggests that Dr. Gundersen should have accurate information about Bustamante's reactions and attitudes.

7. We shall pass on the remaining information promised in paragraph #19 of NO-16-66 as soon as it is received from Dr. Fernandez-Conde.

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SECRET

HU-15-66
17 January 1966

Case 46,632 - Dr. Jose Angel BUSTAMANTE O'Leary: Background Information/ Professional and Personality Evaluation

1. On 12 January 1966, our representative called on Dr. Augusto Fernandez-Conde at his office in the Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Florida, and discussed the requirements of Case 46,632 with him. He was most cooperative, gave his wholehearted attention to the subjects for discussion, and provided a considerable amount of pertinent information.

2. Dr. Fernandez-Conde has known Dr. Jose Angel Bustamante O'Leary since their undergraduate days in the late 1930's at the Facultad de Medicina, University of Havana. After Bustamante's graduation in 1939 and Fernandez-Conde's graduation in 1940, their professional contacts still continued although their political persuasions were quite different. From 1959 or 1960 to August 1961, Fernandez-Conde had little or no contact with Bustamante, and since August/1961, when he left Cuba for permanent residence in the US, Fernandez-Conde has had no first-hand knowledge of Bustamante's activities. The information which he provided on Bustamante is presented below and is dated between the late 1930's and 1959/1960.

3. Dr. Bustamante was born about 1911 in Havana and has lived there all of his life. He never knew his father. He made his home with his so-called aunt, who was locally believed to be his natural mother. His aunt is no longer living. The uncertainty about his ancestry has constantly plagued Bustamante, and Dr. Fernandez-Conde suggests that it may be one of the motivating factors in his personality.

4. Dr. Bustamante is married to the former Maria Luisa Rodriguez-Columble, a native of Barracoa, Cuba. It is commonly believed that Maria Luisa is part Negro. Lending credence to this statement is the fact that Maria Luisa kept her mother completely in the background and never brought her to Havana where she would have become known to Maria Luisa's and Jose's friends. Dr. Fernandez-Conde suggests that Maria Luisa's excessive concern over her antecedents probably motivates her aggressiveness in seeking high social position in the community. Her brother is Dr. /fnu/ Rodriguez-Columble, a child psychiatrist, who is a well-known homosexual.

5. Dr. and Mrs. Bustamante have two children, both of whom have been enrolled in the best Roman Catholic private schools in Havana. Their daughter is now about 18 years old and is described as being a pretty, healthy teenager. Their son, Jose, Jr., is about 19 or 20 years of age and is very effeminate in manner. Dr. Bustamante is known to have been worried about his son's personality problems when the boy was nine years old and his classmates taunted him as being a sissy. In the intervening years, Jose, Jr. has become a homosexual and has been under the psychiatric care of, first, his father, who was not successful in treating him, and more recently of Dr. Carlos Acosta-Nodal and of Dr. /fnu/ Soraégui (now deceased). On many occasions, Dr. Bustamante complained to our

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informant that his son was frequently involved in scrapes and had caused him a great deal of trouble. Dr. Fernandez-Conde suggests that Maria Luisa's attitude towards and relationship with her son may have a strong bearing on the latter's behaviour. He also suggests that Maria Luisa, but not Jose, Sr., is vulnerable where their son, Jose, Jr., is concerned. /The subject of sexual aberrations came up several times during this interview. It seems appropriate to point out here that, according to Dr. Fernandez-Conde, there are many homosexuals among current Cuban government officials and the possible exposure as deviates would not serve as a threat to the security of these individuals. He states that homosexuality is given no importance in Castro's Cuba./

6. The Bustamante marital union has not run smoothly, to say the least. In 1945 or 1946, Jose, Sr. had an affair with Mrs. /fnu/ Alvarez-Tablo which became a "public scandal," as the saying goes in Cuba. Mrs. Alvarez-Tablo attempted suicide and came very close to death. While Jose, Sr. is known to have had affairs with other women both before and since his liaison with Mrs. Alvarez-Tablo, the one in which he was involved between 1951 and 1960 (and possibly later) brought him the greatest amount of notoriety. Unfortunately, Dr. Fernandez-Conde cannot recall the name of this mistress. On one occasion, Dr. Bustamante and his inamorata registered as man and wife in a New York City hotel. The lady's husband got wind of their whereabouts, had private detectives to obtain compromising photographs, and precipitated Dr. Bustamante's local arrest and detention on several charges. The latter put up bail, but subsequently fled the US before the case came to trial. When he was President of the Cuban Medical Association, Bustamante tried to use his professional influence to solve the problem of his being a fugitive from justice so that he could travel to the US with impunity. His efforts to exert pressure on certain important officials met with no success. The mistress was divorced by her husband and continued her relationship with Bustamante, as recently as 1960 and possibly later. She is reported to have become a "mental case."

7. During the course of this latter affair, Jose, Sr. and Maria Luisa on a few occasions came almost to the point of divorce. But, by then he had become a man of some importance in the Castro regime and for appearances' sake they remained together. As recently as 1960, Maria Luisa spoke vehemently against Jose, Sr. in private, while in public she tried to make it appear that all was well in their menage. Dr. Fernandez-Conde has no first-hand knowledge of Dr. Bustamante's extramarital affairs since 1960/1961. From refugees who left Cuba in recent years, however, he learned that Dr. and Mrs. Bustamante still live in their large residence in Miramar, located on 12th Street between First and Third Avenue, Havana.

8. Dr. Bustamante obtained his medical education at the University of Havana and received his MD degree from that institution in 1939. He was one of the fifteen outstanding medical students in his class. He interned at the University hospital in Havana. His specialty is psychiatry and his practice has been in the psychotherapy area of that field. He used to be a follower of Freud but has since switched to the Pavlovian school. He continues to maintain

his office for the private practice of psychiatry in K Street, between 17th and 19th Streets, Vedado, Havana. Our informant agrees with your statement that Dr. Bustamante is currently considered to be the outstanding psychiatrist in Cuba. Dr. Bustamante speaks English fairly well and French to a limited extent. It is significant that in 1959 he was farsighted enough to begin lessons in Russian. Our informant has no knowledge of Bustamante's progress or current proficiency in that language.

9. Dr. Bustamante was a close friend of Dr. Emilio Mira-Lopez, who is now /1966/ reported to be practicing psychiatry in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Mira-Lopez was born in Catalonia, Spain, and is believed to be a Spanish national. During the Spanish Civil War, he was engaged in brainwashing prisoners and, at the conclusion of hostilities, he had to leave the country. He apparently proceeded to Cuba where he met Bustamante and subsequently exerted a profound professional influence on him. He is known to have trained Bustamante in the brainwashing techniques which he had used with prisoners during the Spanish Civil War. According to Dr. Fernandez-Conde, Dr. Mira-Lopez is a despicable, loathsome person and exerted an evil influence on Bustamante.

10. Dr. Bustamante's first public affiliation with Communist groups was as a member of the Liga De Juventud Comunista between 1931 and 1939. He was also a member of the Ala Izquierda, a medical leftist group, and he was President of the Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria. By the time he had graduated from the University in 1939, he was believed to have been in agreement with the purposes of the Communist Party although he may not have been a party member. Later, he was for a while a member of the Accion Inmediata (founded in December 1938), a political group in the medical profession which was not Communist. In 1946, he was one of the founders of the Confederacion Medica Panamericana, which still exists (1966), and in 1959, after the Castro takeover, he founded another political party in the medical profession, the Partido Medico de la Revolucion.

11. During the 1940's and the 1950's, Dr. Bustamante gradually became well known in the medical profession and achieved some measure of affluence. In 1943, he held an office in the Colegio Medico Nacional de Cuba and in 1952-1953 he served as President of this organization. About 1954, Dr. Bustamante asked permission of the Colegio Medico Nacional de Cuba to become a member of Nanigo so that he could study and evaluate its influence on the Negro culture in Cuba. The Nanigo is a secret Negro society in Cuba which practices witchcraft, offers human sacrifices, and indulges in other activities repugnant to Western civilization. Permission was granted because of the allegedly scientific nature of Bustamante's interests. Some time later, Professor Federico Sotolongo, who is still /1966/ a member of the medical faculty of the University of Havana, told another doctor in the Colegio Medico Nacional de Cuba that Bustamante was doing a good job of infiltrating the Nanigo. Since Sotolongo is a Communist, the inference was that Bustamante's performance benefited the Communist Party. Dr. Fernandez-Conde stated that he needed no further evidence that Bustamante was a trusted member of the Communist Party. Moreover, he is a very good friend of the Chilean Communist Salvador Allende. Allende always stayed in the Bustamante home when he visited Havana.

12. Dr. Bustamante's actions during the Batista regime are of interest. Batista's mother-in-law (the mother of his third wife, Marta Fernandez de Batista) worked in some capacity for Maria Luisa Rodriguez Columbie de Bustamante about this time and, on the surface, the Batista and Bustamante families were on friendly terms. However, in reality, Jose, Sr. was working against Batista as a member of the underground group, Monte Cristo, headed by the well-known Justo Carrillo. At the same time, he maintained contact with the Communist Party and is known to have had private meetings on a continuing basis during the Batista regime with Carlos Font, now /1966/ Vice Minister of Health, and Jose Lopez Sanchez, current Vice President of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

13. When Fidel Castro came to power, Bustamante's potential was brought to the attention of Raul Castro. He offered to take charge of the brainwashing activities of the G-2 and thus put into practice the techniques he had learned from Mira-Lopez. He was subsequently put in charge of such work and was assisted in it by Drs. Acosta-Nodal and Soraegui. After Dr. Soraegui's death, Raul Castro went to the latter's office and supervised the removal of patients' files, obviously for future use in building up dossiers on the subjects.

14. Dr. Fernandez-Conde pointed out that, also after the Castro takeover, Bustamante wanted to be made Director of the Mental Hospital in Mazorra, eight miles outside of Havana. The position was given instead to Dr. Ordaz, who had fought with Castro in the Sierra Maestra. At first, Bustamante complained bitterly about losing out, but since then he has not asked for or otherwise sought another similar important professional post. Dr. Fernandez-Conde suggests that Bustamante most probably has been told that he is performing an important military service for the regime and therefore it would be wise for him to remain in the background. He further states that Bustamante is believed to exert a considerable amount of influence in the Ministry of Health, although he holds no official position in it. It should be noted that Bustamante's importance in the regime, however great, stems principally from his usefulness to Raul Castro. Bustamante is currently /1966/ considered to be one of the 10 most effective enemies in the regime of the non-Communist Cuban doctors.

15. Dr. Bustamante is not believed to be in any sort of financial trouble. As his professional stature grew and his wealth increased, he and his wife soon acquired a taste for a luxurious way of life. They bought a pretentious home in an exclusive residential section of Havana, bought a Cadillac, and enrolled their children in select, private schools. They both are driven by ambitions for social prestige and high political position. They crave money and power, want to be associated with those at the highest echelon in the regime, and, above all, are opportunists of the first water. Maria Luisa has always longed to be a member of the Jockey Club and of the Liceo (a ladies' cultural society). She realized her dream of belonging to the Liceo and even became President of it. Then, in 1960, Maria Luisa was made interventor of all private schools in Cuba. She resigned from the Liceo; they sold the Cadillac and bought a small, compact car in an effort to play along with the regime's image. Another important point about their finances, Dr. Fernandez-Conde points out, is the fact

that in 1960, while on a trip to Montreal for a medical meeting, Dr. Bustamante took a large sum of money and his wife's jewels with him and deposited them in safekeeping somewhere in Mexico. The source of this particular information is Dr. Hector Weltz, a former close friend and confidant of Bustamante. Dr. Weltz still lives in Cuba and is described as being anti-Castro.

16. Dr. Fernandez-Conde states that Bustamante is intelligent, industrious, well-grounded in his profession, gregarious, able to make and carry out decisions, but is not a particularly forceful person. He is insincere, devious, a physical coward, and inordinately afraid when his life is in danger. He has many personality complexes. He seldom drinks and boasts about his abstemiousness where liquor is concerned. He may occasionally drink a glass of port or vermouth if the situation demands it. Maria Luisa drinks but not to excess. Neither is addicted to dope. Maria Luisa's Achilles heel is her overprotective attitude towards her son, Jose, Jr. Both Dr. and Mrs. Bustamante are opportunists, love money and power, and will go along with the regime so long as it serves their best interests to do so. They have already taken the precaution of depositing cash and valuables abroad to use in the event of the overthrow of the Castro government and the need for them to flee Cuba. Very little exact information is available about the state of Maria Luisa's health. Jose, Sr. is described as being in good health. He suffers continually from flat feet and is known to have undergone a hemorrhoidectomy in the distant past.

17. Dr. Bustamante has only three close friends in Cuba. They are all Communists. They are the following individuals:

a. Dr. Leopoldo Araujo-Bernal, President of the Colegio Medico Nacional de Cuba, Havana,
b. Dr. Carlos Acosta-Nodal, practicing psychiatrist in Havana,
c. Dr. Oscar Garcia Fernando, practicing physician in Havana.

Almost all of the doctors left in Cuba are anti-Communist and are violently opposed to Bustamante. The following two such individuals would be able to provide detailed background information on Bustamante:

a. Dr. Raul de Velasco Guzman, former President of the Colegio Medico Nacional de Cuba (1956-1959), 3rd Avenue between 10th and 12th Streets, Miramar, Havana. Dr. de Velasco has a sister and a son (Raul) now in Miami. Raul, Jr. is in his third year in the Medical School of the University of Miami.
b. Dr. Jorge Beato, Paseo Street and 17th Street, Vedado, Havana.

18. Dr. Fernandez-Conde suggests that the following individuals should be able to provide vital information on Dr. Bustamante or Mrs. Bustamante. With one exception, they are now living in the US.

a. Dr. Fidel Aguirre, 730 Livingstone Road, Elizabeth, New Jersey, telephone - 289-9000. Dr. Aguirre was formerly President of the Havana Medical Association. He will be able to provide background and professional information on Dr. Bustamante.

b. Dr. Enrique Huertas Pozo, now President of the Colegio Medico Cubano Libre (Cuban Medical Association in Exile). His address is 213 Arragon Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida. His unlisted telephone number is He 5-7500. He, too, will be able to provide all types of information on Dr. Bustamante.

c. Dr. /fnu/ Scarizza, Rome, Italy. Dr. Scarizza is an Italian national, once lived in Cuba, but now practices psychiatry in Rome. During his residence in Cuba, he was the analyst used to psychoanalyze those Cuban medical students who expected to specialize in psychiatry. He had Dr. Bustamante under analysis for more than a year and therefore should have unique insight into this patient's personality problems. Dr. Scarizza on several occasions mentioned to Dr. Fernandez-Conde how much trouble he was having with Bustamante during his analysis. Bustamante frequently missed their sessions of treatment although he always paid for the professional services.

d. Mr. and Mrs. Enrique Leon, New York City. Mr. Leon is a lawyer and now /1966/ works in the New York office of Julio Lobo, who was so prominent in the business life of Cuba before the Castro regime. Mrs. Leon is the former Rosario Rexach. Mr. and Mrs. Leon were probably the closest friends Bustamante had before 1959/1960. They were members with him of the Ala Izquierda and she was a former President of the Liceo. They are no longer Communists. They left Cuba in early 1960 for permanent residence in the US.

e. Mrs. Conchita Castaneda, 716 Fife Avenue, Wilmington, Ohio 45177. Mrs. Castaneda is a Quaker (one of the few in Cuba) and is now /1966/ teaching in the Quaker High School in Wilmington. She was Maria Luisa's closest friend and confidante and lived with her. She should be able to provide detailed information about Maria Luisa's personal life, about Bustamante's extramarital affairs, and their effect on Maria Luisa's life.

f. A Cuban national who left Cuba in late 1961 for permanent residence in the US. Dr. Fernandez-Conde cannot recall his name, but will obtain his name and address from one of his friends in the US. This individual was believed to have been a member of the underground movement in Cuba and in March 1961 he was interrogated by Bustamante in a series of interviews at the G-2 prison at 5th Avenue and 14th Street, Miramar, Havana. He would be able to describe Bustamante's performance in this capacity.

19. Dr. Fernandez-Conde will be very glad to clarify any statements in his discussion of Dr. Bustamante or to amplify them if requested. In addition, he promises to obtain the current street address of Mr. and Mrs. Leon, the name and address of the individual who was brainwashed by Bustamante, and possibly Dr. Scarizza's first name and street address in Rome. We will forward this information as it is received.

Case 46632 - Final Details Identifying Additional Sources of Information on Dr. Jose Angel Bustamante O'Leary

HO-83-66
8 March 1966

1. Dr. Augusto Fernandez-Conde has notified us that the New York City address of Dr. and Mrs. Enrique Leon Soto is 310 East 70th Street, Apartment 9 K, and their telephone number is LE-50170. Mrs. Soto is the former Rosario Rexach. Dr. and Mrs. Soto were incorrectly identified in paragraph 18 d. of HO-16-66 of 17 January 1966 as Mr. and Mrs. Enrique Leon.

2. Unfortunately, Dr. Fernandez-Conde's efforts to learn the name and US address of the Cuban national mentioned in paragraph 18 f. of HO-16-66 of 17 January 1966 were unsuccessful. He states that Pepita Riera, who is now a radio commentator in Miami, was once a patient of Dr. Bustamante and knew him very well. She also has some knowledge of the brainwashing activities engaged in by Drs. Bustamante, Carlos Acosta-Nodal, and Abdo Canasi at the Cuban G-2 headquarters in Havana. He suggests that she may also be able to identify the Cubans who were brainwashed by Bustamante et al and who are now available for interview in the US. Miss Riera's address is Box 516, Coral Gables, Florida.

3. This completes the contributions made by Dr. Fernandez-Conde in satisfying the requirements of case 46632.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

[illegible] information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the [illegible] the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person [illegible]

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

SUBJECT	Alleged Use of Sodium Pentathol to Obtain GOC Confessions/Dr Jose Bustamante
REPORT NO.	CS-A-[illegible]/0[illegible]
DATE DISTR.	17 August 1964
NO. PAGES	1
REFERENCES	
DATE OF INFO.	30 Apr 64
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	La Vibora, Havana/Apr 64 and earlier

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: Cuban national, A 14 013 601, age 52.

Source was a pediatrician who obtained his doctor's degree from the University of Havana. He worked for Clinica Santa Isabel, La Vibora, Havana from 1954 to 30 Apr 64 and maintained a private office at his home. He departed Cuba via Spain 6 May 64 with his wife and three children, arriving in the US 9 Jul 64. One of several reports from this source.

CAC

[This report was developed by an [redacted] representative assigned to the office of preparation.]

During many doctor's gatherings I heard various doctors comment that the GOC obtained confessions from people under interrogation by injecting them with pentotal [sodium pentathol.] This practice was carried out by Dr Jose Bustamante, a well known Cuban psychiatrist. He maintained an office in a large house [exact location and description of house unknown] near the new university annex in Reparto Country Club, Marianao, Havana. It was there that interrogations were conducted under Dr Bustamante's direction and supervision. I did not know Dr Bustamante personally.

-end-

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

[illegible]/ C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

g. Dr (fnu) [illegible] was a Cuban psychiatrist who came to Cuba in 19[illegible]5. I do not know where he worked, or how long he remained in Cuba. Description: Caucasian, age 34, 5'7", 155 lbs, blond hair.

h. Dr (fnu) Orlandini was a Latin American psychiatrist who worked at the Las Villas Provincial Hospital in Cienfuegos. I did not know his nationality. Description: Caucasian, age 29, 5'10", 150 lbs, blond hair.

i. Dr (fnu) Zuniga was a psychiatrist from Nicaragua. I did not know where he worked. Description: Mulatto, age 34, 5'9", 170 lbs, cross-eyed.

j. Dr (fnu) Zorin was a psychiatrist from Argentina, who worked at the Brain Center Institute in Havana. Description: Caucasian, age 53, 5'[illegible]", 190 lbs, bald.

3. The following were leading Cuban psychiatrists who have cooperated with Castro:

FERNANDO

a. Dr (fnu) Barral was in charge of debriefing Cubans who were leaving the country through Varadero. Description: Caucasian, age 32, 5'4", 150 lbs, brown hair.

b. Dr Jose Caligarcia Hernandez, professor at Havana University. Description: Caucasian, age 50, 5'7", 155 lbs, dark eyes.

c. Dr Rene Yodir was a professor at Havana University. Description: Mulatto, age 47, 5'11", 180 lbs, dark hair.

d. Dr Armando Cordova, was a non-Communist professor at Havana University. Description: Caucasian, age 51, 5'8", 190 lbs, green eyes.

Leopoldo

e. Dr (fnu) Araujo was a professor at Havana University. Description: Caucasian, age 53, 5'10", 170 lbs, brown eyes, black hair.

f. Dr (fnu) Garcia Fleites was attached to the Cuban Armed Forces for psychological warfare instruction. Description: Caucasian, age 59, 6'1", 200 lbs, brown eyes.

g. Dr Jose Angel Bustamante, was allegedly Fidel Castro's personal psychiatrist. Description: Caucasian, age 42, 5'5", 155 lbs, black hair.

h. Dr Armando Figueredo, had been assigned to work in Algeria from 1963 to 1965. Description: Mulatto, age 42, 6', 220 lbs, dark hair.

i. Dr Garcia Oliva was Ramon [illegible]'s personal psychiatrist and he worked closely with the DSE. Description: Caucasian, age 54, 5'8", 150 lbs, black hair, dark eyes.

-end-

[illegible]

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

[illegible]/USSR		REPORT NO.	00-K-[illegible]/10770-66
[illegible] on Castro's Alleged [illegible] [illegible] in the USSR		DATE DISTR.	6 Jul 66
		NO. PAGES	1
		REFERENCES	CSM: C-[illegible]-52332

[illegible] 66 and earlier

[illegible] 66 and earlier

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: Cuban national, A 17 357 520, graduate medical doctor. Source [illegible] a specialist in psychiatry and served on the staff of Mazorra Hospital in Havana for over 20 years. He also had a large private practice. Source arrived in the U.S. via airlift on 14 April 66.

CAC

[This report was developed by an [redacted] representative assigned to the office of preparation.]

1. As of June 1966 rumors are rampant concerning Fidel Castro's mental condition and a U.S. wire service has reported that he is undergoing mental treatment in the USSR.

2. Although I have no first-hand knowledge, I do not believe [illegible] would be the case. There are still competent psychiatrists in Cuba, particularly Dr. Jose Angel [illegible], who reportedly [illegible] Castro 16 electro-shock treatments [illegible] in October [illegible]. I also do not believe reports that Fidel is receiving electro-shock treatments because it would be too soon since the [illegible] series of treatments he [illegible] to have received in October [illegible] 19[illegible]. Based on my long professional experience, I believe that a [illegible] of mental difficulties following such a series of electro-shock treatments would best be handled by medication. There are a number of medications which could be used and which are available in Cuba.

-end-

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Intelligence Information Report

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY	Cuba	REPORT NO.	CO-K 323/06853-69
SUBJECT	Psychiatrists Conducting Research with Animals	DATE DISTR.	3 APR 1969
		NO. PAGES	1
		REFERENCES (2356)	CIRL C-DCB-53741 D-7AX-40009

DATE OF INFO. 8 Mar 69 and earlier

PLACE & DATE ACQ. Havana/8 Mar 69 and earlier

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: Cuban national, A 17 999 372, who arrived in the US on 10 Mar 69. Source is a graduate psychiatrist who was on the staff of various hospitals, among them Mazorra Hospital for Mental Diseases from 1961 until 8 Mar 69.

[This report was developed by an [redacted] representative assigned to the office of preparation.]

1. Medical colleagues of mine have told me that there is a home near the Colon Cemetery in Alturas del Vedado Suburb, Havana, which has been converted into a research laboratory called Instituto de Investigaciones de Actividad Nerviosa Superior [Institute for the Research of Superior Nervous Activity.]

2. Dr. Jose Angel Bustamante, a well known psychiatrist in Havana, another psychiatrist, Dr. (----) Roselle, and some Sovbloc psychiatrists conduct research work and experiments there with animals, especially dogs, according to my colleagues. They report that these psychiatrists follow the Pavlovian theory in the "physiology of the nervous".

3. They also told me that Dr. Jose Angel Bustamante has for several years conducted, or supervised, interrogations of political prisoners at G-2 headquarters in Havana, using the narcohypnosis (sic) method, popularly called "brain washing".

4. Dr. Bustamante has been considered a card-carrying Communist long before Castro came to power. I can not vouch for the veracity of this, because I have not known him that well. However, I have heard it said repeatedly.

-end-